ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,230—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	24th Nov.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 3 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec,
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd. and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD, PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 24th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,644 tons, on the 24th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1894. Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH,

FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and

CHRISTMAS

Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order.

AND

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, {KEMP AND CO., LD., {BYCULLA.

NOVEL, ELEGANT, NEAT, CHARMING, TASTEFUL, and PRETTY in WORDS and DESIGNS.

GOOD MORNING!

Have you seen Our 'XMAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS?

Before purchasing elsewhere kindly have a Look at them.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

INDIAN VIEWS and CHARACTERS for Home-sending.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

"FERRINTOSH"

IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 46, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of the following GOODS, which have been Selected from the FIRST HOUSES in LONDON and PARIS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

FANCY COATINGS, DRESS SUITINGS, TWEEDS, HOMESPUNS, ANGOLAS, SERGES, FLANNELS, BREECHES MATERIALS, &c., &c.

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FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD MATTS, EATON GAUZES, SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS, COLORED FLANNELS, TROPICAL FLANNELS, SPUN SILK.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, &C.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

BRACES, BELTS, COLLARS.

VESTS AND PANTS,

GAUZE MERINO, SILK AND WOOL MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL—VESTS and PANTS to MATCH.

SOCKS—LISLE THREAD MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL, &c.
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

SUN HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS.

From Messrs. ELWOOD & SONS, HAWKE'S, TOWNSEND & Co.
—All the LATEST SHAPES—

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT BAGS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES

IN MILLINERY.
IN STRAW GOODS.
IN FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
IN RIBBONS & LACES.
IN TRIMMINGS.
IN HOSIERY & GLOVES.
IN CLOAKS & ULSTERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
AND
H. G. GELL, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON 6TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,
By Members of the
BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PRICES of ADMISSION : Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.

Tickets can be had from the Club Rooms, at the Esplanade Police Court, from Mr. T. W. D. HACK, Police Station, Frere Road, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

BILLIARDS!

MR. S. W. STANLEY,
THE CELEBRATED BILLIARD PLAYER,
HAVING RETURNED TO INDIA,
WILL GIVE
THREE EXHIBITION GAMES,
AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 24, MONDAY,
26, AND TUESDAY, 27,
WHEN HE WILL PLAY EACH EVENING
ONE THOUSAND UP,
With well-known AMATEURS of Bombay, commencing at 9-15 sharp.

ADMISSION :—

Reserved Seats numbered	Rs.	3 0
Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Tickest	,,	5 0
Second Seats	,,	2 0
Back Seats	,,	1 0
Season Tickets for Three Evenings	,,	8 0

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

FROM 1st JANUARY next, until further Notice, the RATE of FREIGHT for PIECE-GOODS by the Conference Steamers, i.e., ANCHOR, CLAN, CITY, and HALL LINES, will be :—

17-6 per Ton from Manchester,
12-6 do. do. Glasgow,
FREE of Primage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Clan Line.
FORBES, FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line.
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents, Hall Line.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

NEW FEATURES.—Lady Students admitted ; Shorthand taught in 4 months ; First Speed Examination in India ; Speed Class ; Tuition by Post ; Situation Department, &c. For full particulars read the Prospectus for 1895 to be had (gratis), together with application forms, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. All applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of BALABUX GUNESHDAS, of Bombay, BUJHANGLAL RAMDIDAS, of Jubulpore, MANGALCHAND GUNESHDAS, of Calcutta, and NAGORMAL BALABUX, of Jubulpore, all Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on Business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of RAMJIDAS SURAJMAL at Calcutta under the Name and Firm of RAMJIDAS BUJRANGLAL, at Jubulpore under the Name and Firm of SURAJMAL BALABUX, and at Sagar and Hosangabad under the Name and Firm of RAMJIDAS BALABUX, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that LACHMINARAYEN MAKHANLAL GOVINDRAM MAMRAJ and HARDUTRAI BILASRAI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, do Appear before this Hon'ble Court on WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any they have, and each of them has, why the Order made in this matter on the Eighth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors, Lachminaraven Makhanlal, Govindram Mamraj and Hardutral Bilasrai, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within Thirty Days from the said Eighth Day of September file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this Twenty-first Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd Day of November, 1894.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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NOTICES.

INTENDING VISITORS to GWALIOR are informed that HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH'S GUEST HOUSE will be CLOSED during the WHOLE of DECEMBER.

DONALD ROBERTSON, LIEUT-COL.,
Resident at Gwalior.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL STORES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for MEDICAL STORES, required at Hubli during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment of Re. 1 per Copy.

Tenders must reach the Agent not later than FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1894, in Covers, superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 9th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c., required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the need of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one Item, or more, without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS FROM 11TH DECEMBER, 1894, TO 5TH JANUARY, 1895, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued to FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a Single Fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These Tickets will be issued on and after the 11th December, 1894, and will be available for Completion of Return Journey up to and inclusive of the 5th January, 1895.

(b) These Tickets will not be accepted for Reserved Accommodation.

(c) The Concession will apply in local Booking and in through Booking with the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways only. Passengers for other Lines will be Booked to the Junction only.

(d) The Concession over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways is the same as on this Railway, and Return Tickets will be issued to Stations on those Lines under the same Conditions except that the limit of 100 miles will be observed on each Line separately.

(e) Return Tickets will be issued in through Booking with the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways, *one and a-half Fares* being charged for the distance travelled over those Lines. Tickets to Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways will not be issued before the 14th December, 1894, or after the 31st idem.

(f) By this Concession the Return Journey Fares between Howrah and Bombay (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) will be REDUCED as follows :—

	From	To
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	161 5	100 5
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A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 29th Oct., 1894.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy :—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such a Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid within the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned ; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and arrangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen : and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

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Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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Do. Twelve Months	4 per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,, ¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,282½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10. p.c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	141½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	186½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Himgell Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	123½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Soras Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	12	200
				90	1,090
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	41
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	925
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,435
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	860
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	...	20	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	490
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	380
Dhun Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	145
Jewraz Baloo	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	955
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	290
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	10	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,005
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000 -	100	2,850
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,830
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,060
Mahamya Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	480
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,475
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	655
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	565
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,250	1,000	1,000	40	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	206
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750 / ...	100	100	10 / 7½	230
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,860	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English gold	Rs.	28-11	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal.
Pakin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	"
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver T	"	93-12	
Do. 17½	"	94	
Carolas	"	295-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
The Rev. H. A. Crane's Address, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tannadice left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Hosceinshaw Peer Fair commences to-day, and will continue for five successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Parbander and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 23rd November, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay, by schedule 45., viz., 1s. 1d. per rupee.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT KHOKHA BAZAR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Merchant again charged Jan Mahomed Roshan with attempting to murder Rahimbee, because she refused to marry him by *nekka*. Complainant is still lying at the hospital, and not being in a fit state to come to court, the case was adjourned.

RUN OVER BY A TRAM CAR.—On Wednesday night, Javair Purshotam, a broker, residing at Lohar Chawl, was attempting to get into a tram-car at the Crawford Markets, when he accidentally slipped from the footboard and fell down, and one of the wheels of another tram-car, coming from the opposite direction, passed over the man's left ankle, fracturing it. Javair was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy, a Parsee, with keeping a common gaming house, at 1st Marine Lane, and two other Parsees, three Hindus, and one Mahomedan with gaming in the place with cards, dice and money, on Wednesday. The first accused was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Re. 1 each.

BILLIARDS.—We are assured by Mr. S. W. Stanley that his Billiard Exhibition on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, next will be of such a character that members of the fair sex can attend, and we think this ought to be the case, as many ladies to-day not only enjoy seeing a good game played but play well themselves; therefore, they very naturally take a great interest in Billiards, and we fully believe the show of skill will be well worthy of their patronage and attendance.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Quarter Column ... Hume.
Overture	The King's Lieutenant ... Titl.
Valse	Ispahan ... Royle.
Selection	Maritana ... Wallace.
Gavotte	Stephanie ... Czibulka.
Polka	Bagatelle ... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6:—

Slow March	The Sphinx ... Warneford.
Overture	Bover and Pichter ... Suppe.
Valse	Autograph ... Strauss.
Scena e Cabaletta (Euphonium. Solo)	Ernani ... Verdi.
Selection	Haddon Hall ... Sullivan.
Polka	Black and Tan ... Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—Bechar Kaloo, aged twenty-four years, a Hindu coachman, in the employ of Miss Lawson, Superintendent, Methodist Episcopal Mission School, Mount Road, was, on Wednesday evening, driving a shigram from the stable, which was situated on the road-side, when the vehicle collided with a labourcart, being driven along the road, with the result that he fell down and his right leg became entangled in the spokes of the cart wheel, and was fractured just above the ankle. The cart man drove away after the accident and could not be traced. The coachman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and kept under treatment.

THEFT OF UNIVERSITY PAPER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Raghu Pandu, a peon, employed at the Bombay University for fifteen years, and Pandu Rajka, a malee, employed at the University garden for four years, with theft of twenty-two reams of paper specially imported by Messrs. Volkart Brothers for the University. Evidence having been recorded, his Worship discharged the first accused for want of evidence, but convicted the malee of theft, believing that he must have been made an instrument by some one else, and sentenced him to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MATHERAN MAHADEV TEMPLE.—In May last Mr. Virjiwandas Mahadhavdas laid the foundation-stone of the buildings for the Mahadev Temple, at Matheran, and a fund was started for the maintenance of the buildings and the *dharmalaya* attached to the temple. The following additional sums of money are promised by the undermentioned gentlemen to Mr. Jagmohundas Shamuldas: Mr. Liladhar Javerchand, Rs. 101; Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Kalyandas and Tulsidas Keshavram, Tribbowandas Mungaldas, Asar Virji, Vithaldas Bhugwandas, Jagmohun Shamuldas (for a friend), and Raja Goculdas Vullubhdas, Rs. 51 each, and Messrs. N. V. Mandlik, K. G., Jadavji Haridas, and Gangadas Devchand Rs. 15, each.

A FATHER CALMLY SEES HIS SON DROWNING.—Salim Ahmedkhan, an African fireman, employed on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, reported to the water police, on Wednesday afternoon, that his son, Bilao, aged ten years, was about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 20th instant, attempting to get over the rails of the hurricane deck into, the gang-way port over the side of the ship, when he accidentally missed his hold and fell overboard into the sea and never rose again to the surface. The father further stated that he and two other coal trimmers saw the accident, but none of them raised any alarm. The tide was running out strong at the time. No attempts were made to lower any of the ship's boats or to search for the boy. The accident was reported to the police next day.

A PRO-OPIUMIST CHILD.—Hirjeeven Nathoo, a Hindu boy, aged two years and a half, son of Nathoo Jenka, residing at New Hunooman Lane, was, on Wednesday, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from opium-poisoning. The mother was in the habit of giving the child two opium pills every evening. On the evening in question she accordingly gave two pills to the child from a tin box, which contained ninety-five pills of the same size, and gave the box to the child to put back in its place. About an hour afterwards the child became ill, and when the parents counted the pills in the box found nine short of the number mentioned above. It is thought these pills were swallowed by the child while placing the box in its place. The child is doing well in the hospital.

A SHIP-MASTER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—Before Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Captain J. Forbes, of the steamer Byculla, appeared to answer the charge of assault preferred against him by Makan Kalian. Mr. Spencer appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Craigie defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was, that after his voyage back from Rangoon accused demanded his wages from the Captain, who instead of giving the money gave him a blow with his clenched fist. The defence was that the complainant and his witnesses, being unwilling to serve on the ship, had concocted this false story. The magistrate disbelieving complainant's story, discharged the accused.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF SCAFFOLDING.—On Wednesday afternoon, a portion of a house under construction, belonging to a Parsee, named Manekji Eduji Contractor, at Tardeo Road, collapsed, carrying with it the scaffolding which had been erected in front of the walls, and on which were standing five workmen, named Golab Tajoo, aged forty-five, Nana Bheeka, aged twenty-two, Rahimbux Khodabux, aged twenty-five, Noormahomed Ramjan Mahomed, aged twenty, and Shunker Bomond, aged forty, all of whom fell to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet, sustaining serious injuries. They were placed in a victoria by the contractor and taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where, on arrival, one of the injured labourers, named Golab Tajoo, was pronounced to be dead, and his body was conveyed to the morgue. The rest of the men were admitted into the hospital and detained under treatment. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of the deceased labourer. The municipal building inspector stated that the materials used in building the structure were good, and that the fall of the wall was, in his opinion, due to the sudden collapse of the scaffolding. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Abdulla Khan Sardar Khan, late Eighth Assistant Master in the Bijapur High School, having been convicted under Sections 235, 240 and 243 of the Indian Penal Code, has been dismissed from Government service, and is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

KAJURI KACH, Nov. 19.

CAMP WANO, November 18.—The Border Regiment arrived here, yesterday, with a strength of 20 officers and 670 men, all fine, well-set-up soldiers, very keen to show the white man's power to fight. They nearly had an opportunity at Karb Kot, information having been received in Wano that some hundreds of the Abdur Rahman Khels and Malikshahis had collected to attack the camp there. Nothing, however, happened. Reports have been received of a large gathering of over 6,000 at Babagarh, near Bunnoo, which station outposts of the Mahsuds were threatening, as they consider Wano too strong now. Other native information states that the Mullah Powindah will attack us, possibly by day, probably by night, later on. The Mahsud Maliks are desirous of a pacific solution. The terms of the Government have been communicated to the Mahsuds, who have been given till the end of the month to decide in. It is also stated unofficially that the third Brigade has been warned, and if required will start for Bunnoo up the Tochi route. The enemy's losses on the 3rd are even greater than originally stated, 700 being now considered a low estimate of their killed and wounded.

The telegraph line has been cut twice between Kajuri and India, and bands of budmashes have been heard of in the Gomal. The 4th Punjab Infantry detachment at Kajuri is being relieved by the 19th Punjab Infantry, and reaches Tank on the 21st.

The wounded officers are all doing excellently. Yesterday we changed our camp, and now hold a very strong position, well entrenched, with good communications. Latest news states that 1,500 yards of wire has been taken away from the telegraph line near Kajuri Kach. News just to hand from Bunnoo says that all is quiet there. The report of a gathering at Babargarh is untrue. The present situation of Government regarding the Mahsuds is just as it was when we first came here, except that in the terms given to the Mahsuds it is laid down that the Maliks must bring all the offenders who were concerned in the attack to stand their trial at the hands of Government, restoring all the arms and stolen property taken from our camp.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, 19th November.

Twenty of the sick and wounded from Wano have arrived here, and are doing well. They were visited by Sir William Lockhart to-day. A party of 220 rifles of the 32nd Punjab Infantry marched in to-day, completing the regiment to its full service strength. Telegraphic communication has been restored between Tank and Kajuri Kach.

A Powindah caravan of unloaded camels was attacked in the Gomal on the 17th, and 60 to 80 camels were looted and two sowars wounded. Next day another caravan of loaded camels was reported as being attacked at the same place, losing 40 camels; but it is not clear whether this report does not refer to the previous day's attack. The Abdur Rahman Khels are undoubtedly collecting north of the Gomal. Escorts have been largely increased. The Powindah camel drivers, who previously declined any guard, now refuse to move without a strong escort.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

AT his own request, Third-Class Assistant Surgeon G. W. Beaumont is permitted to resign the service.

PERMISSION to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Major W. G. Orr, and Lieut. E. Barnes, both of the Staff Corps.

CAPT. J. W. GORDON, second-in-Command, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for twelve months [illegible] and has been permitted to [illegible] to Lieut. J. H. Polard, three months' extension of leave, on private affairs; and Lieut. W. W. Chitty, six months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL PENINGTON, C. B., accompanied by Captain Paul, D. A., A. G., left Shillong for Cherrapunji, on Thursday, the 15th instant, on inspection tour. Their departure has been delayed five days owing to the road between Companyganj and Sylhet being impassable, on account of the recent heavy rains.

IT is notified in an army Circular under the heading of "Mobilisation" that the Government of India have sanctioned, as an authorised book of regulations, the publication of a combined Field Service Manual, in twelve parts, containing extracts from Field Service Departmental Codes and other information. Part I, Commissariat-Transport; Part II, Medical; Part III, Veterinary; Part IV, Remounts; Part V, Ordnance; Part VI, Telegraphs; Part VII, Postal; Part VIII, Engineer services; Part IX, Discipline; Part X, Military Accounts; Part XI, Lines of communication and movements; Part XII, Rules regarding mobilisation reserves and equipment; Part III, Veterinary, is to be regarded as a provisional issue, pending its final correction.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

865, 670-92—Little S N and B—F Y Smith and others *vs* Tribhowandas Mungaldass—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

48-94—Bicknell M—M The Hon'ble Luchmondass Radhakison *vs* Ghella Manock and others—Payne G and S.

441-94—Daptary and F—Harivithaldas Bhaidas *vs* Ramdas Maneeklal and others—Dikshit and H, and Edgelow and G.

426-93—Mathubhai and J—Sadanand Parshram *vs* Suntookchand Khemjee and others.

150-93—Tyabji D and Co—Poonjaram Vullubhram and others *vs* Pransuk Kessowdas and others—Bicknell M and N.

317-94—J C Cama—Kavasji Rustomji Batliboi and others *vs* Ardesir Rustomji Batliboi.

458-93—Thakoredas D and C—Lakmidas *vs* Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others—Bicknell M and M.

255-93—Thakoredas D and C and Little S N and—B—Sala Mahomed Jafferbhoy and others *vs* Janbai and others—Roughton and B—Little S N and B and Pestonji R K.

540-91—Nanu and H—Pallonji Shapurji Mistry *vs* The United Merchants Co Ld—Bicknell M and M.

160-94—In person (a pauper)—Louis de Silva *vs* Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

303-94—Payne G S—The Singer Manufacturing Co Ld *vs* The Sewing Machines Co Ld—Jehangier D.

A CONSUL at Rome describes the means adopted by the management of the Adriatic Railway Lines to keep down the expenses incurred at their stations. As regards attendants at the stations, the rule is adopted of keeping as permanent servants only the foremen, and it is left to the discretion of the station-masters to employ the necessary number of hands by the day in proportion to actual requirements. The remuneration paid to the latter is less than the regular salaried attendants used to receive. The result of the change is a notable reduction in the number of employes, varying from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. Of the saving thus effected, 76 per cent. goes to the Company's general account, and the remainder—viz., 24 per cent.—is applied to two purposes—to pay the occasional clerks employed when extra work is to be done, and to refund the amount of losses for thefts; the balance being distributed among the permanent employes and attendants in proportion to the amounts of salary received. The benefit thus derived by the employes amounts to as much as from 12 to 18 per cent. over and above their fixed salaries.

A GENTLEMAN in the Russian Government service one day recently was riding in one of the streets in the city on his bicycle, without having hold of the handles—against which method of riding the Prefect has issued an order. Information having been given by the police, the gentleman has just been fined 25 roubles (50s.), and has been ordered to hand over his bicycle that it may be kept in the police-office until the fine has been paid.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &

THE BOMBAY P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

MATCH 41.—H. E. the Governor's Prize. Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay. Distances 200, 500, 600 yards. Prizes at each distance, one of Rs. 15; one of Rs. 10; two of Rs. 7; four of Rs. 5; seven of Rs. 3; and ten of Rs. 2. Aggregate prizes—the first to receive the P. R. A. Medal and Rs. 40; 2nd Rs. 30; 3rd Rs. 20; 4th Rs. 10. 500 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Drill Hav Shaik Hussan, 29th Bo Rifles	35	15
Pte Sankalpresad Tiwari, 19th Bo Inf	34	10
Dafr Monauddin Khan, Poona Horse	34	7
Lce Nk Kaisannak Londnak, 10th Bo L I	33	7
Lce-Nk Mowla Khan, 21st Bo I	33	5

600 yards (Unlimited British).—Best scores up to November 21.

Lce-Sergt Wilson, Leinster Regt	32
Lieut Walton, 4th Bo Rifles	32
Vol Mackeson, B B and C I R Vol	31
Lce-Corpl McKenna, Lanc Fus	30
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	30
Sergt-Major Howes, Leinster Regt	30
Capt Aitken, 19th Bo I	29
Cr Sergt Smith, Leinster Regt	29
Capt Eazelgrove, 19th Bo I	29
Sergt Hunt, K O Y L I	29
P O Bedford, R N	29
Sergt McCarthy, Lanc Fus	28
Sergt Major Downing, Bo Vol R	28
Sergt Barnett, Leinster Regt	28
Qr-Mr Sergt Garrett, Leinster Regt	27
Bd-Sergt Hewitt, Lanc Fus	27
Cr Sergt Parr, 1st B B and C I R Vol	27
Sergt Mann, Worc Regt	27
Corpl Parker, B B and C I R Vol	27
Lce Sergt Conyers, B B and C I R Vol	26
Sergt Foster, Lanc Fus	26
Vol Smith, B B and C I R Vol	26
Corpl Ramsay, B B & C I R Vol	26
Lce Corpl Miles, Worc Regt	26

609 yards Unlimited (Native).—Best Scores up to 21st November.

Hav Shaikh Karim, 9th Bo Inf	31
Lce Nk Gann Goledkar, 7th Bo Inf	31
Lce Nk Sayid Suleiman, 19th Bo Infy	30

Sighting Scores in Revolver.—Matches up to noon November 21st.

Match 21.

Captain Cashel	32
Captain Vesturme	31
Sergt-Major Howes	31
Lieut Deas	25
Major Rossetter	19

Match 22.

Capt Versturme	30
Capt Hazelgrove	30
Sergt-Major Howes	29
Lieut Deas	24
Qr-Mr-Sergt Garrett	21

Match 23.

Sergt-Major Howes	24
Capt Versturme	22
Qr-Mr Sergt Garrett	20

Match 24.

Capt Versturme	22
Major Rossetter	21
Capt Cashel	19
Lieut Phelps	17
Sergt-Major Howes	14

Match 41.

His Excellency the Governor's Prizes.—(The Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 400) Rs. 100 Presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay. The 600 yards.

	Tls.	Rs.
Cr Hav Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bo I	32	15
Subr Shaik Mahomed, 17th Bo I	30	10
Hc Ramjee Bedar, 3rd Bo L I	30	7
Naik Prithe Singh do	29	7
Pte Madhao Singh, 10th do	30	5

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—(The National Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 400.) The winner of this medal is entitled to compete once at the Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales prize irrespective of the year in which it has been won. Rs. 100 presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards.

	Dt	Tal.	Rs.
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	200	25	
Do do	600	29	50*
Do do	500	31	
* N R A Medal.			
Lce Corpl Miles, Worc Regt	200	23	
Do do	500	29	30
Do do	600	29	
Sergt Major Downing, Bo Vol Rifle	200	24	
Do do	500	31	20
Do do	600	29	

MATCH 18.—H. E. the Governor's prize. 600 yards.

Lce Corpl Miles, Worc Regt	32	15
Sergt McCarthy Lanc Fus	32	10
Sergt Dr McKenna Lanc Fus	31	7

MATCH 41.—H. E. the Governor's Prize. * N R A Silver Medal.

	Dist.	Ti.	Tl.	Rs.
Jem Rama Nand, 2nd Bo Grade	200	32	89	40*
	500	29		
	600	28		
Pte Sankata Parsad Tiwara, 19th Bo I	200	33	86	30
	500	34		
	600	24		
Hav Mahadeo Dube 17th Bo I	200	28	85	20
	500	28		
	600	29		
Pte Tukoji Yeswantrao, 8th Bo I	200	27	85	10
	500	32		
	600	26		

Match 33.

	Score at 300 yds.	Score at 500 yds	Grand Total.
12th Bo I	212	228	440
19th do	207	224	431
14th do	206	221	427
25th do	*212	211	423

Match 10.

	Total	Rs.
Corpl Cutler, G I P R Vol	34	25
Pte Jackson, Worc Regt	34	15
Pte Harrison, Worc Regt	33	10
Vol Foster, B B and C I Vol	33	10

THE RANGOON POLICE.

THE Chief Commissioner on Tuesday published a resolution on the Rangoon police. He says his attention has been given for some time to the working of the Rangoon police. The returns indicate that serious offences have increased of late years, and the percentage of convictions is less than might be desired. Sir A. Mackenzie recognises the special difficulties of police administration in Rangoon, which do not exist in rural districts, or even to the same extent in large towns of other parts of India. The population is made up of many alien races, rendering the task of dealing with the criminal element one of unusual difficulty and uncertainty. In a crowded seaport, whose population is rapidly increasing, Sir A. Mackenzie is disposed to think that a change of system, possibly with the sanction of special legislation, is necessary. A Committee is to be appointed for a detailed inquiry, with a view to ascertain wherein the present system is defective, and what measures should be taken to improve it, comparing the system with that of other large Indian towns. A large proportion of Indians are employed in the town force, who are mainly employed on patrol duty, and ignorance of the Burmese language, it is said, makes them unable to control bad characters. Obviously there are many bad characters not Burmans. It is probably desirable that a part of the Indian police should be trained in detective work; but it is possible that a larger Burmese element would improve the force. At present the duty of the surveillance of bad characters devolves on Burmese sergeants, who report only once a month, because they have so much writing to do. It might be possible to reduce this clerical work. The system of out-posts introduced in 1891 is also unsatisfactory. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will be glad to receive the mature proposals of the Committee on these and other matters in due course. The Committee will consist of the Commissioner of Pegu, President; Mr. Hall, president of the Municipality; Mr. Leeds, Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon Town; Mr. Fox, Government Advocate; and Mr. Dixon, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal will be asked to permit the President to communicate directly with the Commissioners of Police of the Presidency Towns, for the purpose of obtaining information regarding police administration in those towns.

THE more strong-minded of the ladies of Kansas having declared their intention of donning mascul

☞ TO-NIGHT AT 9.

COOKE'S CIRCUS

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS).

"Thoroughly deserving of the patronage of the general public."—*Bombay Gazette*, Nov. 21, 1894.

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THE COOKE FAMILY OF ACROBATS!

Come and See Miss Emily's Saddle Riding.
Come and See The Lady Ring Performers.
Come and See The Elephant.
Come and See The Performing Horses.
Come and See The Merry Clowns.
Come and See The Serpentine Dance.

—20 GRAND ACTS—

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 3. CHAIRS, Rs. 2.
GALLERIES, Re. 1 and As. 8.
BOX OFFICE at SOUNDY'S.
Doors Open Every Night at 8. Overture at 9.
Carriages 11-30.

SATURDAY, at 4,

2ND POPULAR DAY PERFORMANCE.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

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YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

By order of Bai Motibai, widow of Purbhuram Bhuwanidas, and on account and risk of Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Saleh Khan, two valuable gold watches with gold chains, one ring set with diamonds and 2 rings set with emerald.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 6 years old, goes in harness.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 set of plated mounted single harness.
The property of Mr. Gustave Rat, leaving Bombay—
1 strong chestnut thorough-bred waler, "Prince," going well in saddle and harness.
1 chestnut waler, mare, going well in saddle and harness.
1 Calcutta built gig in very good condition, his-tine.
1 set of single harness.
Property of another Gentleman—
1 strong palanquin office-shigram in good order.
1 chesnut Arab, goes well in harness.
The property of J. C. Anderson, Esq.—
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order, by "Bennett and Norwood."
1 powerful grey waler mare, very quiet, goes well in harness; is a good mover.
1 set of nearly new brass mounted single harness,

AUCTION SALE OF DOUBLE-POLE TENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite the Sailors' Home, Fort.—
2 double-pole tents, in perfect order, and complete in every detail.
3 servants' rowties.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following horses, the property of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur:—
1 bay Arab, 14-2, very handsome, perfect hack.
1 grey Arab gelding, 14-2, hunted, very handsome.
1 chestnut Arab, aged, quiet in single and double harness.
1 bay waler, 15-3, goes in saddle and harness.
The above horses are now on view at Messrs. Ludha and Co.'s, Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government Gate Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household artistic furniture of the latest design made to order, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany rosewood grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome mahogany sideboard, fancy table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, beautiful satsuma vases, one tricycle, a lot of carpenters' tools, bench vices, &c., the property of H. TRIMMING, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Menesse and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Madrasee carpenters, substantial made almyras and cabinets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND KAMATEEPURA STREET, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hasil Khan bin Allam Khan, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd of June, 1893, the following property:—
All that piece (or parcel of land or ground), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the 2nd Kamateepura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, standing on the south side of the said Second Kamateepura Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and now in that of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 671 4-9 seventy-one and four-ninths square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3495, and 3496, and new No. 10255, and old survey Nos 3075 and 2076, and new survey No 5862, and in the books of the Collector of assessment under E Ward No. 1106, and street No. 49, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Govind Malee, on or towards the west by the house of Grynaba Virujaru, on or towards the north by the Holalchore Gully and on or towards the south by the said Second Kamateepura Street, which said premises are in the possession of the said Hasil Khan bin Allam Khan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or the vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. Matubhai and Jamictram, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

SALE BY SURVIVING MORTGAGEES OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th June, 1891, and made between Ruttonbai and Cawasjee Bhicajee of the one part, and Mohanjee Sunkerjee (since deceased), Dhuramsey Sunkerjee, and Muddonjee Mohanjee of the other part, and under the instructions of the surviving mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, will sell on the premises described below, by Public Auction, subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1894, at 4 p.m., the property which is described as follows in the said mortgage:—
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or newly-built bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, as well as those in the course of erection, and those that may be hereafter built thereon, situate, lying or being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 672, New No. 3920, old survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 7291, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamvala, on or towards the north by the Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the south by the sea beach, and lying on the south-east side of the said Malabar Hill Point Road, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 33 and 34, but now under No. 28, street No. 1-2, and ward No. 2510 2511, and a portion of the bungalow is now in the occupation of Rao Bahadur Luximon Jagannath as a monthly tenant, and a portion hereof, with the out-houses, is in the occupation of the said Ruttonbai and her husband, the said Cowasji Bhicajee, and which premises were shown in a place annexed to the mortgage.
The conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen (Attorneys to the abovenamed surviving mortgagees), at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 23, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Erdington House, Mazagon (opposite the old Hamilton Hotel), the very valuable and artistic made teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom, complete suites of furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, McKenzie, also furniture made under owner's supervision, of his own design, superior electro-plated ware, by Treacher and Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelainware, a first-rate full-size self-registering slate billiard table by Thurston and Co. (lately new cushioned by John Roberts and Co.), with pyramid pool and champion balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete, a semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, a very handsome light victoria with movable coach-box, nearly new, one strawberry roan horse, 14-3, strong, very fast, 5 years old, set of harness, first-rate lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, choice garden plants, etc., the property of JOHN HAMMETT, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of another Gentleman—
1 powerful bay pony mare, going both in saddle and harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 harmonium.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Punalal Lukhmichund, merchant, Delhi—
747 { 2640—1 case 12 pieces striped plush.
{ 2613—1 „ 12 „ coloured embossed plush.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases, containing 522 khaki drill suits S.-W. damaged.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Gooculdass Gordhundass—
1160—1928—1934—1936—3 cases 931 fancy coloured sarees, 47, by 4½ yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light strong built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 30 CASES OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and at account and at the risk of Messrs. Ram Kishon Sree Narain, Cawnpore—
D S } 1260-61—5 cases 306 pieces red, black, and yellow single
D P } border prints, 23½-33 inches, 52 yards.
1284-87-4 cases 240 pieces „ „
1436-40-5 „ 263 „ „ „
1346-48-3 „ 180 „ red and yellow prints, 24-25 inches, 52 yards.
1397-99—3 cases 180 pieces red, green and yellow double border prints, 34 inches, 52 yards.
On account and at the risk of Messrs Nainsookdass Ghansamdass, Cawnpore—
D S } 1434-38—5 cases 300 pieces red and yellow prints, 34-5
D P } inches, 52 yards.
1354-58—5 cases 274 pieces red and yellow prints, 24-5 inches, 52 yards.

SALE OF 730 CASES OF MATCHES.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clive Road, in the Godown of Tribhowan Vanarsey, by order of Gumberchund (Agra), and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Allibhoy—
About 730 cases of matches of different sorts, in lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder, in good order, harmonium by Rose and Co., strong-built landau in good order, cow with calf, miniature billiard table with balls and cues, small stove, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of N. HANCOCK, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Curimbhai Ebrahim's Bungalow, the valuable teak and blackwood dinning, drawing and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge and others, fancy screens, windproof lamps, brass bedstead, a handsome open barouche, by Simpson, of Madras, recently done up thoroughly, a pair of powerful grey walers, going in single and double harness, set of double harness, etc., the property of Nawab Mohsin-Ul-Mulk Bahadur Moulvie Mahdi Ali, leaving Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, the very valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized square pianoforte by Krans, iron safe by Price, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hink's and Ditmar, China and satsuma flower vases, handsome pictures, curry stuff grinding machine, etc., the property of JOHN FIDO, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertab Sookh Dyal, of Delhi—
S H
1363 1726-1740—15 cases. } 50 cases Turkey-Red chintz.
C 1794-1813—20 „
1888-1902—15 „

SALE OF 2 CASES GROS DES INDES COLORED SILKS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kashinath Ganeshdas, Calcutta—
K
D 1308 D 5-6—2 cases each 30 pieces 15½ inches Gros des Indes (colored silks).

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the dock premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 23, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 39 lakhs out of the 40 offered were allotted at 1s. 1 7-32d., Calcutta getting 34¼ lakhs, Bombay a quarter of a lakh, and Madras 4¼ lakhs; and one lakh of Wire Transfer were allotted to Madras, at 1s. 1 9-32d.; the rate obtained for the Bills being 1-32d. below last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and 3-32d. lower than that obtained for the extra Bills placed thereafter. 2¼ lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta were placed yesterday at 1s. 1¼d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Banks put down their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1-16 per cent., making it stand at 1s. 1d.

Consols were still quoted in London yesterday, at 102⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 112. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further advanced 1/8 per cent., say to one per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1½ per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/16 per cent. lower, at £56¼. The price of Bar Silver was 1/16d. higher, at 28 15/16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 63 1-8 cents per oz., but with demand Exchange on London ‡ cent higher, at 4·87⅛ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102; and Paris Exchange on London at fcs. 25·13.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 1-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 2 63-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 3 1-16d. for March-April. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were only 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, an advance of 1/8 cent was established in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; and February Futures were 9 points higher, at 5·64 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales, making the figures to date compare as follows with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	48,000	39,000	34,000
Four days' do. ...	237,000	201,000	175,000
Since 1st September ...	3,210,000	2,575,000	2,393,000

Here, the Cotton market was firm to-day at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, with only a small business passing for local spinners' account, and nothing whatever for export. The former took 750 bales in all, made up of 200 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 152½-55; 100 Karanja, at Rs. 166; and 50 each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 171; Akola, at Ps. 160; and Khangaum, at Rs. 170; and of old stuff 100 each of Nugger, at Rs. 154; Bengal, at Rs. 126½; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 152 per candy.

This morning's official weather and crop reports by wire advise a continuance of fine weather throughout the Cotton growing districts, an insufficient dewfall at Dhulia, in the Oomra circle, and at Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, being the only complaints received; while picking was general in most of the districts of the Bengal and Oomra circles; and the plants flourishing in the others. The Barsee crop is estimated to be a 75 per cent. one.

WHEAT.—This market has become quiet again with but small business passing for shippers' account; but prices are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	14	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	12	0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„	3	13	0 „
Red Delhi.....	„	3	6	0 „
Hard Yellow	„	3	12	0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	7	0 „
Hard Red.....	„	3	6	0 „

SEEDS.—Only a small business is reported in this market also to-day, and the tone has become quiet. A decline of one anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*; but other kinds are unchanged in value, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-15-0 to Rs. 8- 1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	„	6-1-0 to „ 6- 3-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	5-14-0 to „ 5-15-0	„
Do. Red do.	„	5-11-0 to „ 5-15-0	„
Gingelly, White	„	42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„	40-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,086 bales.
Wheat	10,498 cwts.
Linseed.....	3,201 „
Gingelly.....	7,667 „
Groundnuts	1,449 „
Castorseed	931 „
Rice	5,937 „

FREIGHTS remain very dull for prompt shipment. Business has been done for Marseilles at 14s. per ton for light cargo. For forward tonnage there is very little enquiry, and that only at low rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 3-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 7-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits for this year's delivery, at 1s. 1 11-32d. for January 1895, and at 1s. 1 3-8d. later: 1s. 1¼d. for Telegraphic having been quoted for February transfer, at which a moderate amount was taken. A fair enquiry, however, from the Bazar sprang up at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Demand, and rates receded to 1s. 1 3-16d. for both media of Bank remittance, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 7-32 to 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 1¼d.	„
Credits do ...	1s. 1 5-16d.	„
Francs „ ...	1·40¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at an advance of 1/8 per cent. on the opening rates for 3½ per Cents. of 103 7-16 for Money, and 103 5-16 for Account; closing quotations being 103 9-16 and 103 7-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES remain quiet but steady, the only changes in rates to-day having been an advance of Rs. 20 in Howard and Bullough Mill Scrip; of Rs. 10 each in Cental India, and Maneckji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	2¼

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	56¼
Bar Silver	28 15-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd November, 1894. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	3	p.m.	141	44
Teheran	22	2	4 p.m.	0	48
Suez	22	3	p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 22nd November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	1
„ Karachi.....	...	23	..	1
„ Madras.....	...	48	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 21.

10 p.m. ...	76·6

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

6 a.m. ...	74·0
10 a.m. ...	82·8
12 p.m. ...	87·8
4 p.m. ...	88·4

NEW STORY
BY
RUDYARD KIPLING.

The first part of a new Indian Story,

"THE UNDERTAKERS,"

Will be published in the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
To-morrow, November 24.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SMETHAM—COATES—November 21, at the Wesleyan Church, Green Lanes, London, by the Rev. J. Cranswich, assisted by the Rev. W. Middleton, Edwin Richard Smetham, to Ethel Mary, daughter of James Calvert Coates, Esqr., of Highbury Quadrant.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

A GOOD deal of attention has been excited in native commercial circles by the publication, first, in the columns of a Guzerati weekly, and then in pamphlet form, of some severe strictures in regard to the management of the mill industry. There was so large a demand for the pamphlet, that the first edition of three thousand copies was sold out in a few days, and the English translation, which has now been issued, is also attracting considerable notice. The adoption of the nom-de-plume of "One Experienced in Mill Affairs," by the author, has given rise to much speculation as to his identity, but all the knowledge that has been vouchsafed by those who are in the secret is, that they are positively certain there are very few who could claim equality with him in regard to the extent of his experience in mill affairs. If his identity should be discovered, it is pretty certain that he would be sent to Coventry by the large army of people whose methods he so vigorously condemns. His brochure is intended to open the eyes of shareholders, to see that there are many other things besides agents' commission which go to make the shareholders curse the day when they lightly entered into this class of investment. "One Experienced in Mill Affairs" in effect paraphrases an old saying, and declares that while there are tricks in every trade, the cotton industry as at present conducted is downright robbery, and that it is "subject to depredations from all quarters." The reforming zeal of the author has prevented him from all but the barest reference to the many honourable exceptions that are to be found. But when full allowance is made for these exceptions, it must be admitted that if only one-fourth of the malpractices complained of in the pamphlet are carried on, there is no wonder whatever that the shareholders are in the same unfortunate predicament as the two Reynards who in Æsop's Fables went into litigation in respect to the ownership of an oyster. This local Jeremiah tells us that matters have long been drifting to a crisis, and urges agents and directors to no longer shut their eyes to the fact that their interests and those of the shareholders are identical. The inmates of the building must set their house in order themselves, before it is done for them by drastic changes in the Indian Companies' Act. The author, indeed although severe, as befits the occasion, is not despondent, for he believes the time is not far distant when those concerned will become alive to the paramount need for the several reforms he has suggested. He believes that in due time he will reap the reward of his "disinterested labours" by seeing them bearing fruit, and will moreover receive the gratitude of many of those whom he now criticises. We are informed that already the appearance of these articles has led agents, directors, and managers to make enquiries into certain "trading customs" on the part of their employes, with which they were previously unacquainted.

First, there are the buyers, who are inexperienced and badly paid, and in many cases hold their position through favouritism. These men purchase cotton merely by virtue of its name without knowing any quality of the staple, and they know little or nothing of the course of the market. At the time of purchase, no selector should rely upon his own muccadum or his servants (who are often surreptitiously bribed by the seller) to sample the bales. He should select the bales to be opened, and should fix the bargain on the strength of the result obtained. The great reform wanted in this department is to raise the calibre of selectors by employing trustworthy persons on adequate salaries. If cheap labour in the end proves dear in the case of the buyers, it is still more so when the question of appointing a muccadum is raised, for if a mill is to work with a margin of profit it must have a really honest and experienced muccadam. The skill of a good selector will be of little avail if the muccadam is dishonest. Unfortunateiy, men of this class are not in a minority. The writer declares that, "if looked into minutely, a very small number of honest and painstaking muccadums will be met with at present in Colaba," while amongst the small remnant who have not bowed the knee to Mammon, there are some who stay at home and leave the work to unprincipled servants who turn the opportunity to "make an honest penny" to good account. It seems that the "palm oil" received by the muccadums varies from one to four rupees per candy. This does not constitute the sole charge against these men, for, not content with receiving bribes to palm off inferior stuff, they defraud the mill in the weighing of cotton, and also levy a kind of blackmail on behalf of their "Pound Bhuts." The system of employing brokers also requires revision; indeed, "One Experienced on Mill Affairs" considers that the appointment of brokers is unnecessary, inasmuch as most of the mills select and buy ready cotton on the spot. Amongst native firms, contracts for future delivery are seldom entered into by cotton mills, so that, provided a selector knows his work, he can put through a bargain without the assistance of the broker, thus saving the mill from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 per annum. With regard to the agents, apart from their "cruel practice" of demanding their pound of flesh, the author of the pamphlet complains that in many cases they are not conversant with the various departments of the mill, and know little or nothing regarding the machinery. As a consequence trumpery excuses for accidents due to carelessness alone pass muster with them. The agents should visit the mills once or twice daily, and should so vary their time that no one on the premises should know when to expect them. They should not be content with a mere cursory look round, but should seek to know the why and wherefore of everything they see. The agent should buy cotton and sell yarn at the proper time; should be a thorough merchant, should retain shares equivalent to the value of not less than one-fourth of the capital, and last, but not least, should bear in mind the fact that his wealth, his garden-houses, and his equipages are the outcome of the mills, and this should "lead him to act mercifully towards the shareholders, thus earning their blessings, which would increase his riches tenfold.'

"One Experienced in Mill Affairs" also complains that very few mill directors could truthfully adopt the nom-de-plume under which he hides his own identity. Very few of them indeed belong to the class of independent, efficient, and experienced merchants, which such an appointment should pre-suppose. He declares that "the majority of the agents would dislike to have anything to do with a director of an independent character and enquiring habits." It is an easy matter for the agents to nominate to the Board their friends, and it is a pleasant task for the latter gentlemen to draw their fees for attendance at Board meetings, but they are reminded that the time may come when they will have the less agreeable duty of "forking out Rs. 30,000." In some cases, the only qualification possessed by an auditor is, that he is the friend or dependent of the agent of the mill, and he signs away vouchers, and passess accounts without scruple. The writer of the pamphlet declares that if an auditor attempts to scrutinise the accounts conscientiously "he must give up all hope of being re-elected for the next audit." The author urges that at least two-fifth of the directors should be Europeans, but later on, he contends that a saving might be effected by employing Native instead of European managers, spinning-masters, and engineers. This latter proposal cannot be regarded as other than inconsistent with the general theory underlying all that the pamphlet contains, that "cheap labour in the end proves very dear." For instance, we are told, "the low salaries the storekeepers receive expose them to the temptation of colluding with the stores suppliers to substitute for a consideration stores of local, in the place of European, manufacture." This could, however, be stopped if the agents would take the matter in hand personally, and would no longer allow the decision to accept or refuse the stores to lie with the storekeeper. The writer also exposes various mal-practices in regard to the sale of mill yarns, the purchase of cotton up-country on account of mills, the employment of inexperienced persons to mix cotton, and the way in which the proprietors are robbed in regard to sales of cotton wastes, droppings, oily waste, &c. But the pamphleteer does not content himself with merely stating a grievance, for in every case he describes the preventative measures he wishes to see adopted. He asks the agents and others concerned to enquire for themselves into the truth of his strictures, and he goes so far as to declare that if the reforms he has suggested are adopted, each and all of the cotton mills which are now working at a loss would be in a position to earn profits equivalent to at least ten per cent. on capital, while the mills that do work at a profit would be able to double their dividends. We have to confess that we are not sufficiently conversant with the technique of cotton manufacture to form an estimate of the correctness of the criticisms to which we have called attention but no one can read the pamphlet without feeling that at any rate a case has been made out for careful enquiry and consideration on the part of those who are directly interested in an industry in which nearly ten crores of rupees are invested in this country.

A HOME sporting correspondent writes of the formation of a league, whose objects are: To influence public opinion, without regard to party politics, in the interest of sport, so as to enable the people to amuse themselves in future without molestation; to promote any alterations of law that may be necessary for the better protection of sports and pastimes; to take up and defend any actions that the council may consider important as test cases; to discourage all mal-practices in connection with sports, and to raise its tone wherever necessary, and generally to do whatever may from time to time seem advisable for counteracting the pernicious influence of "faddists." These are the declared objects of the league—to protect, support, and improve all legitimate sport, pastimes, and recreations. The society was already almost fully organised, when its formation was announced, and the council consists of nearly 500 leading representatives of sports and pastimes. The turf is represented by men like Lord Durham, Mr. James Lowther, Lord March, Lord Rendlesham, and a host of others; while Lord Hawke, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Roberts, Mr. Guy Nickalls, Mr. Assheton Biddulph, Captain Dayrell Hammond, Mr. Arthur Worthington represent cricket, yachting, rowing, hunting, indeed each particular branch of sport is represented. The idea which has led to the formation of this league appears to be a wholesome dread of the attacks of social jurists, who elated by their success over the Empire promenade will shortly run riot and attack all their dearest privileges and reduce life to a joyless existence. The *Sportsman*, it appears, formulated this scheme, and our contemporary proposes to issue invitations to all the more prominent people connected with every branch of sport throughout the country, to form in their respective districts local associations for the purposes of the league. Every man who is an elector either on the Parliamentary county council, or even minor registers will be asked to lend practical support in making matters affecting sport a test question for all who seek his suffrages. No question of politics is involved, as men of all parties are to be addressed, if they have not been addressed already. It is proposed that the machinery usual to electoral practice shall be adopted by the league. Racing and pastimes of all sorts are to be made test questions by local bodies to intending representatives. Lectures, pamphlets, and the thousand and one forms of propaganda will be employed. It is hoped, too, that at general election times the new institution will be able, like other bodies, to take a very prominent part in determining the polls. "Faddists are to be fought against either as vestrymen or councillors of a higher order," and with regard to parliamentary representation it is hoped to have the guardianship of sport so secured in the House of Commons that the betting laws and other enactments affecting popular pastimes will be placed, if need be, on a more rational basis. So widespread has the concern of sporting men become lest Mrs. Grundy shall turn her attention to them that we are assured half a million sterling is available to help them to defend themselves against any attack.

THE announcement of the conclusion of the Baring liquidation will be received with gratification everywhere. Our telegram this morning states that the friends of Messrs. Baring Brothers, Limited, have withdrawn the remaining Baring assets from the Bank of England and the guarantors of the liquidation are thus finally released from further responsibility. The difficulties of this great firm have been overcome by the prompt and vigorous action which was taken as soon as they became known. This was in November, 1891, and all the Banks in England were forced to adopt a cautious policy in the employment of their funds, it being felt that the future was full of uncertainty and danger. It became evident too that the Bank of Baring Brothers must collapse unless assistance were forthcoming. The Bank of England and Messrs. Rothschild established a guarantee fund, and a sum of fifteen millions sterling was raised. The cause of this necessity was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

EUROPEAN CONTROL OF THE CHINESE NAVY.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 21.

Captain Macchire has been appointed Vice-Admiral of the Chinese fleet.

[THE CHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS.

JAPAN ACCEPTS AMERICAN MEDIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

News has been received here that Japan has intimated to President Cleveland her willingness to accept the United States Minister at Tokio as the medium for negotiating the Chinese peace proposals, and that the President has instructed the American Minister at Tokio and Pekin accordingly.

It is reported from Hiroshima that China has offered to Japan an indemnity of 100,000,000 taels besides the war expenses.

STRANDING OF THE CHENYUEN.

The Chinese Cruiser Chenyuen has stranded in her attempt to avoid the torpedoes when entering the Wei-hai-wei barbour.

SUICIDE OF GENERAL LIU.

The Chinese commander Liu has committed suicide.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

The French War Office has decided to form three special battalions of riflemen for service in Madagascar.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 21.

The match between Stoddart's eleven and Victoria was concluded yesterday. The Australians in their second innings made two hundred and fifty-three, the English team thus winning the match by one hundred and forty-five runs.

CONCLUSION OF THE BARING LIQUIDATION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The friends of Messrs. Baring Brothers, Limited, have withdrawn the remaining Baring assets from the Bank of England. The guarantors of the liquidation are thus finally released from further responsibility.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 22.

The s. s. Thames, with the homeward Indian mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, Nov. 22.

His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Reid, arrived here by the mail train. His Highness Sir Shere Mahomedkhanji, K.C.I.E., Colonel Jackson, Princes Talemahomedkhanji, Yawarhuseinkhanji, Husenmahomedkhanji, and other Koonvers received his Excellency at the station, which was most beautifully decorated with a mandap, flags, bunting, and evergreens and arches. The state body guards and the police presented arms. The band from Deesa attended. His Excellency and party lunched with his Highness; General Nicolson and several officers from Deesa also joined. A grand reception was held, and several gentlemen were introduced to his Excellency. Among them were Rao Bahadurs Chunilal Dullabhji, Ganeshpanth, and Dr. Patwardhan. The arrival and departure salutes were given to his Excellency.

THE WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

Advices from Kajuri Kach state that the Waziris are divided into two camps. The Maliks side with Government while the malcontents are for joining the Mullah Powindah who, one report says, has a large following; and another that he has only a few fanatics with him. All the Mahsud Maliks have gone to their homes with Government terms, meanwhile the Malisuds continue to harass our convoys and carry off camels.

TWO CLERKS ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Two native clerks employed in the bank and military works have been arrested at Quetta, charged with murder and theft, at Spinwana, six years ago.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

At the rifle range to-day Private Challis, Durham Light Infantry, won Rs. 50 and the Association bronze medal for the highest aggregate in the first stage of the Championship Match, namely, 87, and Sergeant-Major Howes, Leinster Regiment, and Sergeant-Instructor Smith, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, are, respectively, second and third in the aggregate list, the former wins Rs. 30 and the latter Rs. 20. In the first stage of the Native Championship a cavalryman fired in a sitting position, making 30 points, but an objection is being lodged as this match was to be fired in a kneeling position but as this is their authorised position for firing the Committee awarded them special prizes. This deprives Sowar Dowlat Sherkhan, 2nd Grenadiers, of the bronze medal, which is won by Naik Rajaram, 1st Grenadiers, with 60 points. The second stage of the British Championship match, rapid firing, distance 200, 300, and 500 yards, Private Offord, Suffolk Regiment, heads the list in 200 yards with a score of 29 points; and Gunnery Instructor Bedford, R. N., scoring 28 points. Sergeant Tibe, Royal Lancaster Regiment, had the top score in 300 yards, namely, 24; Private Paine also making the same score. In the Kolhapur Purse for native competition Lance Naik Kasinath Loundnak, 10th Bombay Infantry, made the best score of 29 points. The 12th Bombay Infantry won Colonel Sartorius' match with 440 points, prize Rs. 200; the 19th Bombay Infantry, with 431 points, won Rs. 150; and the 14th Bombay Infantry, with 427 points, Rs. 100.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goloconda left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Robilla left here this afternoon.

PENANG, Nov. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here at 8 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected in Bombay at daylight on Sunday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome left for Aden at 4 p.m. to-day, and steamer Coromandel at midnight on Wednesday.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 22.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission Harivalabh Mulchand was cross-examined at considerable length, Mr. Branson objecting to parts of it as wholly irrelevant. The Commissioners observed they had not hitherto interposed, but even irrelevant cross-examination must be limited. Mr. Branson replying to the court stated that the prosecution did not intend to take up further cases against Mr. Bapat. The prosecution asked permission to examine two jewellers, whose names were lately known, to show Mr. Bapat's connection with a benami account spoken of by Girdharlal by showing that the item of Rs. 533 in that account was paid by Mr. Bapat to the jewellers for jewellery purchased the very next day. Mr. Khare resisted the application as being too late, but the court took their evidence, and the witness produced Mr. Bapat's accounts containing entries of Rs. 195½ and Rs. 337½ aggregating Rs. 533. The prosecution filed certain mortgages and conveyances taken by Mr. Bapat to show some of his investments. The prosecution case will probably be closed to-morrow.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVI, Nov. 20.

Leaving Rajkote station, at four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, his Excellency and Staff, with Sir Charles Ollivant, Major and Mrs. Wray, Captain Forbes, and other Officers, arrived at Morvi, at 7 p.m. They were met here by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Kumar Shri Jillubha, Mr. C. W. White, and Mr. S. McCausland. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Captain Ashby travelled down by the same train, to take the field with his Highness' pack to try conclusions for the first time with a wolf on the following morning.

His Excellency and party drove to the Nazar Bagh, the palatial guest house, lately built by his Highness, the arrangements of which amply testify to the owner's Western experiences, and appreciation of Western ideas of comfort.

A start was made at 5-30 sharp this morning, when his Highness drove up to the guest house, and found his Excellency and his other guests all ready for the fray, picking up his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, and Captain Ashby, the M. F. H., on the way. The morning was dark and very foggy, and the dampness dripping from the trees on either side of the road presaged a good scenting morning. A long drive of twelve miles through the dawn brought us to the meet at the village of Hadmatia. Here Jim Drasley, the whip, with the hounds, was awaiting our coming, and a large assortment of heavy and light weight hunters were being saddled or walked up and down in readiness for their riders. Most satisfactory khubber of seven wolves having been lately seen near the Bir devouring a sheep they had killed and carried off during the night was brought in as we were mounting our horses. A sharp trot of a couple of miles brought us to the scene of action, here "khubber of three wolves which had separated from the rest and were at that moment lying down in a cotton field was brought, and it was decided for the horsemen present to walk them up in line, and try and cut off one into the open country, while Captain Ashby, with the pack at his heels lay handy until this was accomplished. The result of this manœuvre was that all three wolves were almost at once started, one on the right being viewed and hallooed away by Captain Forbes and Dr. Martin, while his Excellency did the same to another, which broke straight to the front. Unfortunately, the third, working round to the left line, ran straight in front of the pack as Captain Ashby was bringing them up at a gallop, and the hounds immediately opened on him as he was making his way back to the jungle. Having made his point he turned left-handed, and threaded his way up the centre for about a mile and a-half. Here Captain Forbes and Mr. White who were riding on the right, viewed a wolf making off the open country with a long start, and the hounds were got out as quickly as possible and put on the line. Scent was fairly good at first, but rapidly got catchy, and at the end of a couple of miles, what with deer jumping up in the middle of the pack, and a hot sun, it altogether failed, and a move was made back again for the Bir, although the morning was getting too advanced to hope for much sport. The perseverance of the master was, however, rewarded, for after drawing to the end of a very woody cover, a fine wolf broke right in front of the pack, and headed straight for the open at a great pace, although hounds were within fifty yards of him when leaving cover, he rapidly increased his distance, and before we had gone two miles, he could be seen galloping along a good half-mile in front of everything. The line lay over a slightly undulating easy country, and the whole field sailed confidently along to the best of their individual abilities. At this point a stratagem on the part of the quarry discounted his chances, and brought his pursuers on better terms, for lying low in a high crop of jowari, he suddenly found himself in the midst of the pack, and a large field of horsemen. Dodging about here seemed to exhaust him more than his previous efforts, for when he finally broke at the lower end, his stride and style of going showed distinct signs of exhaustion; but even then it seemed as if he still had the legs of anything behind him, and it was not until another three miles had been covered, that he began to come back to the leading hounds, turning first to snap at one hound and then another. The pack rapidly closed on him, and eventually brought him to bay in a shallow pool of water in a nullah. After one or two hounds had been rather severely bitten in trying to roll him over, he was despatched with a spear to prevent his doing further damage. The run must have been at least five miles, for the most part over a perfectly open country, and had the wolf not exhausted himself while in the jowari field, and let up the hounds, it is probable that if he had ever been caught at all, it would not have been until a good deal greater distance than this had been covered. Some praise must here be given to the pack of hounds brought out from England, and kept entirely at his own expense, by that thorough sportsman, his Highness of Wadhwan. There are twenty-four couples in all, in the very pink of condition, and both here and at Rajkote where we were first privileged to see them, it was a treat to see the level head they carried, and the way they picked out a scent over these stony hills, and everyone who was out must congratulate Captain Ashby on the excellent order he got the pack into in so comparatively short a time.

A ride of seven or eight miles brought us back to the village of Hadmatia, where a spacious tent had been pitched, and a most sumptuous breakfast provided, after doing full justice to which a start for Morvi was made, and the guest house reached about 2-30, after a hot drive back in the sun.

His Excellency and the other visitors are entertained to-night by his Highness at the Durbar Palace, after which there will be an exhibition of the electric search-light, and other things of interest, the Governor and party leaving, to-morrow morning, for Ahmedabad, *en route* for Lahore.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I suggest to the members of the local committee of the Indian National Congress, through the columns of your widely-circulated newspaper, the importance and utility of requesting Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P., the President-elect of the coming Indian National Congress, to give before a public meeting, when passing through Bombay, his impressions on the Indian topics of the day, which have engaged his attention, and on which he will have to speak at large later on, as I feel sure, I would be echoing the sentiments of all when I say that such an exposition of his views on matters of general nay vital importance will not only be thankfully received by the general public but will be an oratorical treat in the bargain, besides giving those an opportunity of listening to him, who will otherwise have none.—Yours &c.,

VITHAL BAPUJEE.
(Publicus.)

Kalbadevi Road, November 22.

The Russian Royal Family is connected by several ties with our own Sovereign. The new Emperor's mother is a sister of the Princess of Wales. One of his aunts (Maria) is the wife of Duke Alfred of Coburg-Gotha (the Queen's son), and the Czar himself is to marry the Queen's granddaughter, whose sister is already married to his Majesty's uncle, the Grand Duke Sergius.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Commission to examine the limits of the intermediary zone in the region of the Upper Mekong is expected to assemble at Monghsin, the capital of Kengcheng, on the 1st January. All the British members with their escorts have now started for the frontier.

It is officially notified that privilege leave for three months' has been granted to Mr. Justice Bayley.

Privilege leave for three months has been granted to Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, acting Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Privilege leave for fourteen days has been granted to Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd who has just joined the I. C. S., reported his arrival on Nov. 19, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Satara; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., arrived on the same day, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednugger.

We learn from telegrams received from China that the total sales of Bombay cotton yarns are reported from Hongkong at 4,500 bales during the past fortnight, exchange being quoted at Rs. 187 per 100 dollars, and from Shanghai at 1,300 bales during the same period, exchange ruling at Rs. 256½ per 100 taels.

Mr. Udny, British commissioner for the demarcation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the North-West frontier, has arrived at Peshawar, whence he will proceed to Landi Kotal *en route* for Jellalabad at the end of next week. There he will meet General Gholam Hyder, the Afghan Commissioner, and it is hoped some practical progress may be made in the work of delimitation.

Mr. Douglas Archibald, Fellow and late Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society of London, now residing at Simla, called on H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, a few days ago, to urge upon His Highness the desirability of establishing a Himalayan Meteorological Observatory at his hill residence at Cheyl. In a very recent issue we notice that there is *not one* first class observatory in the Himalayan area while several, which are doing excellent work, have been erected in various parts of Central and Southern India by the Maharajas of Jaypore, Travancore and Mysore and H. H. the Nizam. After the interview with Mr. Archibald, however, the Maharaja of Patiala consented to the proposal to erect a building at Cheyl, which is admirably situated for the purpose, at an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet, after he had consulted with H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

At the Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on Tuesday afternoon at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, there was a fairly full attendance of Hon'ble members. The Hon'bles Mr. George Romilly, Dr. D Duncan, and Mr. J. F. Price took their seats as additional Members of Council. The questions were then asked by Hon'ble Members of which notice had been given and were answered. The other business before Council was afterwards proceeded with.

There will be no time lost if it is decided to punish the Mahsuds, as the winter is rapidly coming on and operations have to be swiftly conducted before the heavy snow falls. Sir William Lockhart, it is understood, will conduct the expedition in person, with Colonel Turner and Colonel Symons as his Brigadiers. The force on the Waziri border may possibly be strengthened by the addition of more mountain artillery and possibly one British infantry regiment, if a punitive expedition is ordered, though these are not absolutely necessary.

A very sensible change in the system of primary education has been introduced by the administration of the Central Provinces. It is a familiar objection against primary schools in rural tracts that they attempt to teach more than the agriculturist wishes or requires, that school life is unnecessarily prolonged, and that the time at which the pupils might become useful to their parents is unduly retarded. The force of these complaints has been so generally admitted by all classes of officials concerned in educational work in the Central Provinces that the local Government has sanctioned a series of proposals tending to simplify the courseof study in rural schools and shorten the hours of attendance. In view of the fact that traders, artisans, and the leisured classes require an education of a wider kind, the existing curriculum has been substantially retained for Middle Vernacular Schools in towns. A very simple curriculum has been drawn up for the benefit of the agricultural population. Schools in rural tracts will henceforth be classed as Upper Primary, and the compulsory subjects reduced to reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. The hours of attendance have been reduced to five, three in the morning and two in the evening, and pupils of the first and second classes will be required to be present for only three hours in the morning. Moreover, the Committees are empowered to exempt pupils in the other classes who are children of agriculturists from attendance at the evening meeting. These concessions will probably do much to encourage the spread of elementary education among the cultivating classes.

In G. O. No. 431, Marine, dated 8th October, 1885, the Madras Government sanctioned payment of Rs. 25 per day to non-official members of a Court of Enquiry serving as nautical assessors, but made no provision for payment of any remuneration to non-official members serving as members of such Court. The Presidency Port Officer has pointed out to Government that non-official members of a Court are entitled to the same consideration that is shown to nautical assessors, inasmuch as the former, like the latter, have to give their exclusive attendance in Court in the interests of the State and much to their inconvenience and to the possible detriment of their own private interests. He therefore recommended that the fee of Rs. 25 per diem should be made payable to all non-official members of Marine Courts, whether they be nautical assessors or mere members. The Government has approved of the recommendations and ruled accordingly.

Last week a Burman Magistrate in Upper Burma, during the hearing of a case, descended from the bench and in open court seized a witness by the top-knot and pounded the life half out of him. Also a Magistrate of Lower Burma recently in similar circumstances hit a witness, who was a woman in delicate health, over the head. She fainted.

Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., British Resident in Mysore, presided at the annual prize distribution at the Bangalore Central College on Saturday last. In the course of a most able and practical address to the students, Colonel Henderson remarked that during the years he had been in Bangalore he had never heard of the Central College students mixing themselves up with politics and he thought this was as it should be. The Central College sets its sister institutions a good example in this as in many other matters.

There was a great improvement in the landed estate market this week. Becca Hall, in Yorkshire, found a purchaser at auction for 25,000*l*., exclusive of timber. Paddock Hurst, until recently the seat of Mr. Robert Whitehead, of torpedo fame, who spent enormous sums of money both on the mansion and homestead, and Tallantire Hall, Cockermouth, with its historic tower, built in the reign of Edward I. by Sir de Derwentwater, who had then his castle on Castlerigg, Derwentwater—both changed hands by private contract. Sir W. Weetman Pearson has given something like 100,000*l*. for Paddock Hurst, while the amount paid by Mr. Duffield, Mayor of Workington, for Tallantire, was a trifle over 30,000*l*.

Messrs. Hedger and Mixer, 44, Charingcross, Whitehall London, S.W., have sold the historic and interesting property known as Mathern Palace and lands, near Chepstow, in the county of Monmouth. The Palace was erected about 1400 by John de la Zouch, a monk of the Order of Minorites, who became Bishop of Llandaff. It was occupied till about 1706 by the Bishops of Llandaff. Since then it has passed through many vicissitudes, but still retains many features of interest.

Æsthetic persons in Boston, U. S. A., are groaning over the habit indulged in by literary ladies of chewing gum while reading their papers to the various societies. On the other hand, lecturers complain that the view from the platform of a whole audience diligently chewing gum, with all the varied facial distortions attendant upon the practice, is as disagreeable as it is distracting to the thoughts. One peculiarly sensitive man, a reciter, declares that he often feels in danger of breaking down through disappointment. Whether he gives them tradgedy, comedy, or farce, the assembly goes on chewing gum all the same.

The gentle art of autograph-hunting is the subject of an amusing little book just issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. The autograph which required the most arduous stalking was, it seems, that of the Prime Minister. In the first instance his secretary wrote to say that Lord Rosebery, "while fully conscious of the flattering nature of the request, regrets that he cannot comply with it, as he makes it a rule not to intrude his handwriting on any collection of autographs." This soft refusal turned away the wrath, but not the zeal, of the hunter. "Not *intrude* his handwriting" "what a delicious refusal? Who but Lord Rosebery could have invented such a buttered phrase?" "But I *must* get Lord Rosebery's," he says later on, when recounting his spoils. And then, in a triumphant footnote at the end of the book: "I have bagged him since the first sheets went to the press." But he doesn't tell us how.

The operations of the Geestemunde fleet produced last season 18,703,859 lbs. of fish which realised 99,738*l*. This pursuit has called into existence two new industrial establishments in that district—the fish guano manufactory, and a factory for the preparation of fish sausages. By the system adopted in this factory, the systematic extraction of the fertilising properties of manure from fish refuse is rendered possible. The fish sausage, in the production of which the other new factory is occupied, is made from fresh haddock. It is prepared in the same manner as other sausages. The price it is sold for in Germany is from 4d. to. 5d. per pound.

Commissioner Coombs, General Booth's representative in Australia, has purchased the block of buildings erected in Bourke-street, Melbourne, some three or four years ago for the Young Men's Christian Association. The property will be used as the headquarters of the Salvation Army for the Australasian Colonies. The purchase is made in connection with the Australian celebration of General Booth's jubilee. We understand it has cost the Salvation Army 20,000*l*., and is regarded as a great acquisition, as a far larger sum was spent on its erection.

A Vienna correspondent, describing All Souls Day in Vienna, says for many years there has not been such fine autumn weather on this traditional day for visiting the cemeteries and decorating the graves of the dead. This day has usually been rainy, cold, and gloomy, and has marked the beginning of the winter. But yesterday was an agreeable exception. There was not the least cloud observed in the blue sky, and the sun shone clear and warm. On the roads to the cemeteries, especially to the great central cemetery, the crowded cars of the tramway formed an endless chain, hung with wreaths. Carriages and cabs were decorated with wreaths, flowers, garlands, and palm branches, as for a flower corso. There is no mourning. All is glad and bright. The cemeteries are like great gardens crowded with people in holiday attire. There was only one serious ceremony. This was in the morning, when the Socialist workmen came in many processions to the obelisk on the tomb of the victims of March 13, 1848. They surrounded the tomb, and put wreaths on the tombstone. No speech was allowed, the workmen cheered for liberty, Social Democracy, and "the comrades killed for the sake of freedom," and then left the cemetery.

A letter from Antananarivo says that trepidation was general last month amongst the British community in Madagascar in consequence of the announcement that M. le Myre de Villers would arrive in that city as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Government of the French Republic, invested with full powers to negotiate with the Malagasy Government for the settlement of the Madagascar question. It was feared that M. le Myre de Villers, following up the public statement which the French Resident-General made on the 16th May last—namely, that the Government of the Republic do not recognise the existence of concessions granted by the Malagasy Government—would pursue a similar course with regard to concessions as he did with the Siamese Government.

More than three million of the Columbian silver coins, intended as souvenirs of the great memorial celebration in the summer of 1892, remaining unsold, the Secretary of State has decided to issue them as cash, paying them out at par in exchange for gold coin. The Treasury would in this way add a little to its gold balance, and is is expected that the bulk of the half-dollars would be retained as souvenirs by the public, and thus prevented from passing into general circulation. The efforts of the promoters of the Chicago Exhibition to sell them at double their face value did not find favour with the practical Americans.

Historical students will learn with regret that the famous Bayeux tapestry, the most authentic representations we have of the Norman conquest, are showing signs of decay. Although kept in a glass case in the Bayeux Museum, they are rapidly deteriorating. Such is the report of the Mayor of the town in a communication to the Paris Academy of Inscriptions. The Mayor promises to give them a more prominent position, and he announces that every effort will be made to prevent the damage to them going any further. It is hopeless, no doubt, to expect that they will ever find a place in the British Museum.

Mr. Charles Morton, of the Palace Theatre, on the other hand, cannot see the indecency in some of the nude or semi-nude pictures he has been giving, and he believes that, like himself, the people who come to the Palace Theatre regard these pretty things from the purely pictorial point of view, and are concerned with the ingenuity of the effects rather than with the fact that they are looking upon young women wearing little more than fleshings, with, in some cases, plaster moulds over the breasts. "But," he adds, "as a matter of fact, the 'Living Pictures' which are most attractive and invariably win the greatest applause are not those in which the nude figure is represented, but those in which a story is told. The pictures which nightly arouse the greatest enthusiasm are, 'The Doctor,' by Luke Fildes, R.A., and 'Comrades: The Last Request,' while a semi-nude picture called 'Summer' comes perhaps next in popularity, because of its exquisite charm of colour and composition."

At a meeting of the German Society of Public Health, Professor Koch has given it as his opinion that Germany must still calculate on a few more years of cholera. "I scarcely think," he said, "that the cholera, extended as it is in Russia, will quite disappear from that country next year. It will probably last a few years more, and possibly spread to other countries and remain there. Germany lies in the centre of Europe, and we are always more or less exposed to the invasion of cholera from other countries. We have now," he went on, "come to the conclusion that such invasion cannot be prevented, and that all efforts must be directed to making it harmless when it has arrived. The cholera must be fought, not on the frontiers, but in the interior of the country it has invaded."

It is curious and interesting to notice the divergency of views on the "Living Pictures" in the statements published by "The New Review" for November. Mr. George Edwardes, of the Empire Theatre, takes credit for never having represented a single picture in which there has been a nude figure. He selects what he thinks are the most popular and celebrated pictures of the day, and these are represented as exactly as possible, Mr. Lanterre, the well-known sculptor, whom he has specially engaged for the purpose, superintending the draping and grouping of the tableaux, so that a really artistic effect may be attained. Mr. Edwardes says he holds very strong views against nude figures being represented upon the stage, considering that their attraction for those who care to see them depends mainly upon the idea of indecency.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:—

Pitt Street, Sydney, 26th October, 1894.

John Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In reading through your interesting report I noted that there were no Australian papers filed in your Chamber, I have brought this before the manager of one of our papers the *Daily Telegraph*, and have arranged that copies of this paper shall be sent you by each mail.

I notice with much regret that there is but little commercial intercourse between our two cities. Yet they should have much to interchange. Our coal export here is large, yet we send little to you, already the quality of our best Newcastle is almost equal to the best English, and can be placed on board ship at 7s. and 9d., the freight is generally under present conditions 8s., surely English cannot be landed in Bombay at a lower price than it can be from here.

But it is more especially in respect of the frozen provision trade that I am writing you. We are rapidly extending this industry. We can place on board ship frozen mutton at seven farthings a pound, choice meat, equal in flavour and condition to the best English beef at a penny a pound dearer; of prime quality butter at 9d., rabbits 1s. per pair, hares 1s. each, and various other food products, and also chilled fruit, &c. In reading Mackay's (? Maclean's) Guide" I note that you have large meat markets, you have I cannot but think a large meat consuming population. Under these circumstances it looks probable that there should be an opening for a large trade to mutual advantage of both communities.

Of course if such were inaugurated it would be necessary to establish cool storage chambers at the receiving wharf, which enterprise could only be undertaken if a large trade was in prospect.

There are I believe large cantonments of English troops on the hills at Poona and elsewhere within reach of your city; we here carry meat for long distances in the height of summer by specially constructed cars on the railways.

As a community we know actually nothing about the manufactures of your city nor of the products of your inland districts; it is more than probable that many of your productions would find a ready sale in the Australian markets.

Bombay and Sydney are, it seems, similar in many respects. The East African, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf trade centres in Bombay, the whole of the trade of the unnumbered islands of the Pacific centres in Sydney. Over twenty lines of steam-ships, many of them of great tonnage, make this port their terminal port. Hitherto there has been little direct communication between Bombay and Sydney, to link them together would be to the advantage of both. With this end in view I am writing, and will be glad if you will advise me anent the above in reply either by yourself or through some of your commercial houses who may feel inclined to see if a commercial intercourse can be inaugurated, as I said before to mutual advantage.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) GEORGE PILE.

LANGUAGE TESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While fully concurring with your correspondent "K." in his remarks on the recent Matriculation Examination papers, allow me to show that the learned examiner in Persian has, to a certain extent, taken a very unusual course of raising the standard of examination, and has moreover not distributed the marks in proportion to the merits of the questions. For instance only 2 marks are assigned to question No. 5, which exacts more information and time from the candidates than question No. 10, to which 3 marks are allotted, or question Nos. 4 and 7 which carry 4 marks each. The translation required of a poetical passage is certainly in contravention of the University rules, which say that "there will be one paper containing *prose* passages for translation from and into English;" and there is no wonder if the majority of the candidates fail to satisfy the examiner in translating the poetical passages set, which must have come upon them as a surprise. The explanation required in section (c), question 3, of a poetical passage, and the scansion and metre required in section (c) of the same question further exemplify the above remark regarding the violent raising of the prescribed standard. Moreover, the text-books in Persian Grammar now commonly used in schools for the Matriculation course of studies give no information regarding figures of speech, a knowledge of which has been demanded from the candidates in question 8. I fail to see what the Examiner means by coining the *Arabic* dual form of the *pure* Persian word for "eye" in question 5; the dual forms used, being only in the case of Arabic words current in Persian. Again, the term "benedictive verbs" in section (c), question 6, is entirely inexplicable. It is easy to understand the benedictive *form* of an infinitive in Persian, but to speak of a "benedictive verb" is a confusing innovation. These instances sufficiently illustrate how an examiner is led to assume the prerogative of laying down the standard of the examination, and in the second language papers in particular, the assumption of such a prerogative, if not nipped in the bud, will be a dangerous operation, and there will annually be a ruthless "Massacre of the Innocents." There ought to be a minimum of inequality in the tests adopted in these papers, for if one examiner sticks to the University regulations and another over-rides them, proper justice is not done to all the candidates, and the effect of the injustice is enhanced or lessened according as the examiner is capricious or lenient. Not only is there a necessity as suggested by your correspondent "K." of having a supervising board of examiners and moderators, but I may point out that in justice to the candidates, it is the duty of the University authorities to give due notice of any change of standard, if they are not inclined to take proper notice of any such change unauthorisedly made by an examiner.—Yours, &c.,

J.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

To complete the "Massacre of the Innocents," I bring forward the other instrument which the Matriculation examiners handled, viz., the Gujerati paper. It seems that the optional Gujerati language in this examination has a standard as high as and even analogous, to some extent, to the standard that is required for passing the B.A. Examination with languages as the voluntary subject. To be plain, the Gujerati paper was full of old forms and words; no less of the modern Sanskritized Gujerati expressions. For instance, "Taidio, Maidio," are as obsolete now as "Prakriti, Utsarga" are purely Sanskrit. It was a mere expectation, on the part of the examiner of the knowledge of both these different sorts of the same language, a knowledge not of a mediocre kind but a highly advanced one that led him to draw such a paper. The olden forms and expressions make up a language peculiar to the old poets, and the recent language can be shown on the face of it to be constituted of an unmixed Sanskrit element. Besides the ancient Gujarati literature is traceable to more elements than one. The students, therefore, preparing for the Matriculation are supposed to be conversant with the two different stages of this language; it being understood that they should have no common insight into the Gujarati as it is composed of various other languages. Candidates for the B. A. Examination require the same general standard in English and Sanskrit. Again, the examiner, has tried to explain in Gujerati the English words, phonetically and synthetically' that were introduced to show the examinees the method of procedure in answering the questions. If he expected from the students a knowledge of English incapable of entering into the meanings of these two words, the method of explaining them into Gujerati seems unforeseen. If, however, he intended to make clear the vaguely gathered signification, the explanation of the same by means of a combination of difficult Sanskrit words could rarely have aided them in the way of writing down their answers. It was a mere Ignotum per Ignotus; just as any student of Sanskrit mythology would introduce Kumbhodar as the friend of Nikumbha before one ignorant of any legend. To explain a technical term—for these two terms are peculiar to philology—in order that the term might be clearly understood by those for whom the explanation is meant, requires necessarily a set or group of words less difficult. I believe, it is a rule in logic, that when we define a term, it is but necessary that all the terms used to define it must be simple ones so that there should remain no more difficulty with regard to the explanation of these terms themselves. With the same strength of belief, it can be laid down that ninety per cent. of the examiners were at a loss to grasp the meaning of the words employed to explain the technical ones in English.

Without pointing out so minutely the characteristics of the translation pieces lest this article should encroach upon more space in your column and time of your readers, I close this with the hope of some effect.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 22.

THE PARSEE SANITARIUM AT DUMAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 20.

The "Nusserwanji Petit Parsee Sanitarium" built by Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji, to perpetuate the memory of her husband, was opened to-day, by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, in the presence of a large gathering of Parsees who had come from different parts of Guzerat. Mr. and Mrs. Framji, their son, Mr. Jeejeebhoy, and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy arrived at Surat on Monday morning, and was received at the station by Davur Edulji Cursetji Mody, Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edulji Mody, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat, Khan Bahadur Darashah Dosabhoy, City Magistrate, Mr. Edulji Pallonji Lalkaka, Khan Saheb Kaikhusro Boherman, and others. Khan Bahadur Darashah decorated Mr. and Mrs. Framji with huge garlands of flowers and presented them with suberb bouquets. After shaking hands with those present Mr. Framji, who was accompanied by Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Muncherji Munga, Rustamji Nacroji Billimoria, and Rustomji Cawasji Parekh, drove to Dumas, and put up in the bungalow, known as "Kuvar Cottage," which was placed at his disposa Khan Bahadur Darashah Dosabhoy. The "Kuvar Cottage" which commands excellent view being situated in a prominent place, is just opposite the new sanitarium; which is built at a cost of Rs. 75,000. Bai Dinbai has set apart Rs. 25,000 for the maintenance of the sanitarium, which contains accommodations for sixteen families; but the rooms are not commodious enough to accommodate a large family. The rooms are neatly furnished at the cost of Bai Dinbai. The ceremony of opening the sanitarium was performed in the presence of a large gathering of the Parsees numbering over 1,500. Amongst those present were:—Davur Edulji Cursetji Mr. Navroji Bamanji Vakil, Mr. Burjorji Nusserwanji Vakil, Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edalji Mody, Khan Bahadur Darashah Dosabhoy, Mr. Edalji Pallonji Lalkaka, Mr. Bejanji Maneckji Jambusaria, High Court pleader at Surat, Mr. Ardeshir Byramji Patell of Bombay, Mr. Cowasji Mullan, Mr. Dadabhoy Muncherji Dadysett, barrister-at-law, Khan Saheb Kaikhosro Boherman, Mr. Setna, barrister-at-law, Dr. Cola, Messrs. Aspendiarji Shapurji Vania, Bejanji Edalji Damasia, Hormusji Jamshedji Secretary, Munchershan Pallonji Kekobad, Jamshedji Cowasji Contractor, Byramji Bharda of Udvada, &c., &c.

In the beginning Dastur Rustomji performed the jasan (thanksgiving) ceremony, and then preached a sermon on the necessity of invoking the assistance of the Almighty God in the beginning of every undertaking by performing the thanks giving ceremony, and concluded by reciting prayers for blessings on the Petit family, whose charities were known all the world over.

Mr. Framji Petit, in declaring the sanitarium open said that the sanitarium was built at a cost of Rs. 75,000, awarded by Bai Dinbai, daughter of the late Mr. Merwanji Jeejeebhoy Moonga, and widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, who died that day three years back, to perpetuate the memory of her late lamented husband. The building would be open to the Parsee community at large; and besides the sum of Rs. 75,000 already spent after the building and furniture, Bai Dinbai had set apart Rs. 25,000 for its maintenance and repairs. The institution would be named "The Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Bhimpore Sanitarium," and its management would be vested in the committee of "The Nusserwanji Maneckji Charity Fund" in Bombay, and the rules and regulations in connection with the admission into the sanitarium would be framed by the committee, who would grant permission for the use of the sanitarium on application. The visitors would have to pay eight annas per fortnight, and they would have to adhere to the rules framed by the committee. With these words he declared the sanitarium open for use.

Khan Bahadur Burjorji Edulji Mody said that owing to ill-health his father had asked him to read the address presented by the Parsee Anjuman of Gujerat to the benevolent lady Bai Dinbai for her munificent gift of the sanitarium for the benefit of her co-religionists. Before reading the address he wished to say on behalf of the Parsee Anjuman that they were greatly pleased by the presence of Mr. Framji Petit in their midst that day for they thus had the opportunity of personally expressing their sense of gratitude to Bai Dinbai through Mr. Framji. The stream of charity of the Petit family flowed continuously, and they made the best use of their wealth by performing charitable deeds of great utility for their co-religionists, and thus the well-known Petit family had got an hold upon their affection. Not only the public but also the Government had appreciated and recognised their charitable deeds by conferring on them the highest honours ever received by a native of India. (Cheers.) The Petit family rightly deserved the honours showered on them by Government. (Loud applause.) Only two natives of India had been fortunate enough to obtain the coveted title of Baronet and they ought to be proud and congratulate themselves on the fact that both the gentlemen upon whom this signal honour was bestowed, belonged to the Parsee community. One of the gentlemen was the head of the Petit family. He wished that further honours might be showered on the Petit family. He sincerely regretted the premature and sad death of Mr. Jamsetji Petit, the only son of Bai Dinbai followed by that of his father. The death of his only son dealt a fatal blow upon the old father in whose memory the sanitarium was built. Their death was a great loss to the Parsee community but they must submit to the will

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BARODA, Nov. 19.

At length the inquiry is drawing to a close. The prosecution has wisely determined not to take more than three or four new cases, and the prosecution will be closed very probably by Saturday next, and the court then be adjourned for a few days. The new charge against Mr. Bapat opened to-day by Mr. Branson was as follows:—"That you, by or through your agent, Digamber, one of your subordinates in the Samvat year 1949 (1892-93), corruptly received gold of the value of about Rs. 2,066, and agreed to receive a sum of about Rs. 1,000 from one Jethashankar Harasharam under pretence of showing, or as on inducement to show, favour to the said Jethashankar Harasharam, in your official capacity as Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State."

Mr. Branson in opening the case said that the outline of the facts which he proposed to lay before the Commissioners in connection with the present charge was that this village of Kanesra was granted many years ago in dharmadaya inam as far back as Savant 1919 to the grandfather of the present inamdar. The name of the orighal inamdar, was Jagatram Sitaram, who had a son, named Harasharam. Harasharam died in 1924, and four years later his father Jagatram died leaving behind him his grandson Jethashanker, the present inamdar. The sole heir Jethashanker would tell the court that since the death of his grandfather he continued to hold the whole as his grandfather had before him, and that no question whatever relating to the title of the village was raised until the year 1893, although it appears that some time in the year 1890 proceedings had been taken in reference to some petitions with which he might or he might not trouble the court, and which had been presented by one Ghakbad Mia charging the inamdar with having encroached upon Government land. Those inquiries must have been going on for some time, and might possibly be irrelevant to the inquiry in this case unless Mr. Khare compelled him to go into the details. In the course of these inquiries it appears that on the second of June, 1893, Mr. Bapat issued a notice to the present inamdar, asking him to attend with his proofs; and the notice alleged that the inquiry which was then pending seemed to show that Government land had been encroached upon. That notice was served upon the present inamdar in June 13, 1893, and on the 28th of June, 1893 the inamdar presents a petition to the Commissioner, alleging that his name had been already entered and registered as the inamdar, and he produced his documents relating to his title. Then it appeared that Mr. Bapat called upon the inamdar to produce the old accounts relating to the village, and set up a dispute with regard to the village grant apparently for the first time alleging that the grant put forward by the inamdar was a fabrication, and that Khanderao Maharaja had never made a gift of the village. The inamdar asked for time to produce his old accounts. He got about a mouth's time allowed him, and the court will see that that was somewhere in Ashad or Shravan 1949. Jetashankar came to Baroda and saw Mr. Bapat with the papers in his case. The interview with Mr. Bapat is rather a stormy one: and Mr. Bapat threatens the attachment of the village, and again repeats the allegations that the grants put forward by the inamdar were all fictitious. It appears that after several interviews of the same class between Mr. Bapat and the inamdar the inamdar was told by Bapat to go and see Digambar, a clerk in his office, and in consequence he goes to see Digambar who puts forward on behalf of Mr. Bapat a sum of money—Rs. 5,000—which the inamdar was unable to comply with. After some haggling between the parties the court will hear that a sum of about Rs. 3,000 was finally agreed upon. Digambar impresses upon the inamdar the absolute necessity of the most perfect secrecy in obtaining the means to pay these Rs. 3,000. The court will hear the means that were adopted by the inamdar, and those through whom he got the money or rather the gold that was eventually given, for the purpose of concealing all circumstances with reference to the manner in which the gold was obtained and the court will hear that this gold of the weight of 66·2 *tolas* was obtained by the inamdar and given to Digamber. Digamber afterwards procured an interview, between Bapat and the inamdar, at which the inamdar satisfied himself, that Bapat had received the gold, which was to be the price at which Mr. Bapat misused his office. The court will find that from that time nothing further was done and no futher proceedings taken against the inamdar. In the month of November, 1893, a very curious incident happened in this case. It appeared that Ghakbad Mia had been sending in petitions to the authorities complaining that this man the inamdar of Kanesra had been paying money in Mr. Elliot's office. Mr. Bapat told him that it was now a fit opportunity for making a petition against this man (Ghakbad Mia), and see Mr. Elliot. The inamdar was rather taken aback at having to venture before Mr. Elliot, with a petition stating that the above allegation was a falsehood; because as a matter of fact he had given money to Mr Bapat. Bat being threatened by Mr. Bapat he presented a petition to Mr Elliot, on the 13th of November, 1893, complaining of defamation, practically by Ghakbad Mia in having alleged that he, the inamdar, had been improperly spending money in Mr Elliot's office. However nothing was done on that petition. He wished to submit to the court that the result of the evidence now was that it was perfectly obvious that Mr. Bapat wished to make it in his own favour. That was at all events the conclusion which the court would come to after they have heard the evidence of the witnesses.

Jethashanker Harasharam was then examined by Mr. Branson. He said that he was the inamdar of Kanesra, in Sidhpur. The village was originally given in inam to his grandfather Jagatram Sitaram by the late Khanderao Maharaja in Savant year 1949. His father Harasharam died in 1924; and his grandfather died in 1928. He was the sole heir of Jagatray. The village continued in the name of his grandfather until he died, and he understood that after his death his name was entered in the place of his grandfather. In the life-time of his father and grandfather there was a dispute about the boundary of the village. That dispute had been then settled once for all in their life-time. But in Savant 1949 he was served with a notice by Mr. Bapat through the vahiwatdar on the 2nd of June, 1893. In that notice it was stated that the question of entering the name of the inamdar was under consideration. Before that notice was served upon him he had not heard that a compliant was made about his having encroached upon the Government land. When he came to Baroda with proofs in my case he saw Mr. Bapat. Mr. Bapat called him the next day and he, accordingly, went to Mr. Bapat's office the following day. Mr. Bapat made him sit there for the whole day, stating that he was engaged in some other business and then in the evening he told witness to call again the next day. Witness went to Mr. Bapat's office several times, but he was not taken any notice of. Witness then entreated Mr. Bapat to attend to his case when Mr. Bapat asked the Shirestedar to take some papers from the witness. The shirestedar obtained from him some of the original and also copies of the original documents in the case. Four or five days afterwards Bapat told him that he did not believe that Khanderao Maharaja had given the village as inam and asked him to produce the accounts of the village. Witness asked for some time which was granted, but he was told by Bapat not to go to Sidhpore as investgations into the case were then being made. Bapat told witness that if he (witness) went to Sidhpore when the enquiry was pending he would draw an inference adverse to his interests. A few days afterwards witness went to Sidhpore after obtaining permission from Bapat and returned with accounts which he took to Mr. Bapat's office, but Mr. Bapat did not look at them, and asked the witness to call again the next day. When witness saw Bapat the following day Bapat again told him that it was all false, and he would attach the village. Witness asked Bapat what to do when the latter advised him to take the hint and do just what others were doing. Witness could not understand what it meant, and the next day he told Bapat that he could not understand what he meant to convey when Bapat referred him to Digamber, who he said was a clerk in his office. Bapat had twice before threatened him that if he did not understand what he required the village would be attached. Witness did not know Digamber, but he approached him through his friend Madhavrao. When Digamber was told that witness had been sent to him by Bapat he said that Bapat demanded Rs. 5,000. Witness expressed his inability to pay such a large amount and offered only Rs. 200 as his case was true. Digamber replied that Bapat had asked him not to take less than Rs. 5,0 0, and called them again on the following day. Accordingly Madhavrao and witness again saw Digamber who told them that Bapat had asked him not to take less than Rs. 3,000. Witness was helpless and agreed to pay the amount most reluctantly. Rs. 2,000 were to paid in advance and Rs. 1,000 after the case had been definitely settled in his favour. Witness was told to bring the money in gold or currency notes and not in cash or hoondies and also given warning by Digamber not to keep any proofs of his raising the amount. Witness then related how he obtained gold and pointed out entries from certain books the purchase of gold. Witness said that he then came to Baroda and saw Digamber at the station and told him that he had brought the money. Digamber told him that he was going on leave, and when the returned about six or eight days afterwards he would see witness.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow. The prosecution intend to close their case by Saturday next after which the enquiry will be adjourned for a few days.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN BHENDY BAZAAR.

Khair Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, a middle-aged Pathan, was charged with having, on the 19th October last, committed a double murder, in Bhendy Bazaar Road, in causing the death of his wife Amina and of another Pathan, named Sardarkhan Yar Mahomed. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, foreman.
Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtikar. Mr. D. Morarjee Goculdas.
Mr. W. B. Smith. Mr. W. Wendon.
Mr. Perozshah. Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Shellim S. Shellim.
Mr. Manockjee C. Nariman. Mr. W. Bedford.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very simple, The prisoner was married to the deceased woman Amina; but some time before the murders, which formed the subject of the present enquiry, she was divorced from him at Kurrachee. Some time previous to the murder, however, the prisoner, Amina, her sister, and other relations came to Bombay together and resided in a room in Ghogaree Moholla, Bhendy Bazaar. Fatma, Amina's sister, resided in the same room with her husband. On the evening of the 18th October last, the prisoner went and slept in the room, in which were his wife, her sister, and prisoner's child, a girl of about three years. About midnight, a dispute arose between the accused and Amina, but it was apparently settled. It would appear from the evidence of Fatma, Amina's sister, that she afterwards heard a cry from Amina, and then saw the prisoner strike the woman with a knife. Fatma then ran out of the room, taking with her the deceased's child, and was followed by the prisoner, who held out a threat to her, upon which Fatma, took refuge in a neighbour's room. Amina was frightfully injured, and was taken to the hospital, where she died shortly afterwards. Before her death, her dying declaration was taken down by Mr. Hamilton, and it would be read to the jury. So far as the evidence went in respect of the death of Amina, it would rest on the statement of Fatma, supported by the evidence of a neighbour, the dying deposition of the deceased, and the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate, when the prisoner said he had stabbed Amina with a knife, and that he had done so to suit his pleasure. Dr. Gallagher, who examined the injured woman at the Jamsetji Hospital, would describe the nature of the injuries she had received, and which were caused by the knife which was in the possession of the prisoner. It would appear that the prisoner had tried to persuade Amina to go through a second marriage ceremony with him, which she had refused to do. The prisoner, having stabbed Amina, left the house and went to a lane called Chuna Bhutty, where he went to the shop of a man who was the father of the deceased, Sardarkan Yar Mahomed, whom he found lying in the verandah of the shop, and stabbed him as he was sleeping there, with apparently the same knife with which he had struck Amina. There was no actual eye-witness of the latter offence; but on some one going immediately afterwards to Yar Mahomed's assistance, the latter said he had been stabbed by the accused, a statement which he had repeated in his dying deposition. Soon afterwards the prisoner went to the house of a female relative in the neighbourhood and told her that he had killed Yar Mahomed. The latter died at the Jamsetjee Hospital shortly afterwards from the effects of the injuries he had received. The learned counsel observed that, if upon the evidence the jury were satisfied that the prisoner was the man who inflicted the injuries upon the two deceased persons, they should have no difficulty in finding that he was responsible for their deaths.

Fatma, woman, examined by Mr. Lang, said she was the wife of Aladad, and sister of Amina, who was the wife of the prisoner. Prisoner was married to Amina at Kurrachee. He wanted to divorce Amina, but she did not agree to it. A divorce took place eventually. Witness came to Bombay with the prisoner and Amina. She had two children by the prisoner, one of whom died, and the other, a girl, came with the parents to Bombay. Witness's husband also came with her to Bombay. They all lived in a room in Ghogaree Mohoolla. Witness's husband did not live in the same room. Amina died about a month after their arrival in Bombay. She died in the morning. On the preceding evening, Amina, the witness, and the child were sleeping in the room. Witness was not in the room at the time, but came later on. He opened the door, put out the light that was in the room, and said something to Amina which she did not assent to. Prisoner refused to take his meals and slept. Witness and Amina did some work till 1 a.m. and then slept. While witness was sleeping she heard Amina crying, "For God's sake, don't strike me." Prisoner said he would strike. He had a knife in his hand and was striking her in the abdomen. Witness then took up the child and ran out of the room, and entered a neighbour's room. Prisoner, following her, said if he could not get hold of her, he would kill her husband. He then ran out of the house. Witness went into her room when the police came. Amina was laying wounded on the floor. The police took her to the hospital, where witness afterwards saw her dead body. On a previous occasion, when Amina refused to give up her bangles, prisoner had threatened to strike her with a knife.

In cross-examination, Fatma stated that she had heard her relations state that prisoner had been once before in a lunatic asylum. She had no personal knowledge. He was sometimes violent, and at others quiet, silent, and morose.

Dr. Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, was examined as to the stains of blood on the knife, &c., which he had tested. Dr. Gallagher, house surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital, spoke as to the injuries he had found on the two deceased persons. He had seen nothing in the prisoner's conduct to show that he was suffering from dementia. A Mahomedan neighbour corroborated the evidence of Fatma. Ayeshabee, Fatma's mother, stated that about two years after the prisoner's marriage with her daughter, she had heard that prisoner had been once before in a lunatic asylum. She did not observe any violent conduct on his part towards his wife. She did not observe him silent and morose at any time. He appeared to do his work cheerfully and loved his wife and child. Other corroborative evidence was called.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who expressed his intention to call evidence for the defence, then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. In the face of the dying declaration of the deceased and the statement made by the accused before the magistrate, the learned counsel should not deny that the prisoner had taken life, but it was urged on his behalf that nothing was an offence under the law when done by a person who, at the time, was of unsound mind. If the jury found the prisoner had committed the murders at the time when he was insane, he would be sufficiently punished by being detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure. Some eighteen years ago the accused was sent to jail for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and being then found to be suffering from impulsive insanity, he had been confined in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. From the report of the commissioners, the learned counsel considered that the prisoner had not recovered from his disease (acute dementia) at the time of his discharge from the asylum. Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted that there was no motive shown for the commission of the crimes. The accused had no cause for jealousy, while the fact that he went to the house of his mother-in-law immediately after the murder of his wife, was another convincing proof of his insanity.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Balloo Babu Dhury, a warder in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, said he was a warder there in 1877-78 and knew the prisoner, who was an inmate of the asylum in those years. Witness was in charge of the prisoner, who was there about sixteen or seventeen months. While there prisoner sometimes exhibited signs of insanity. For the first month after his admission he was violent, and afterwards he was toned down. When violent, prisoner used to bawl out and to knock at the door, and he was then confined for two or four days. When discharged from the asylum, prisoner was sent to the jail.

Ramerishna Dhonda said he was a clerk in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum and produced a register kept there. It appeared that prisoner was admitted there on the 6th March, 1877 and was discharged on the 17th August 1878. Witness also produced half-yearly reports of criminal lunatics. There were references to the prisoner under dates the 16th June, 15th December 1877 and 25th June 1878.

At this stage the court adjourned till this (Friday) morning.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

SOME weeks ago, writes a correspondent, I told you that Captain Beauclerk, who was the guardian of the son of the late Sir Salar Jung and Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Estates, had received his *congé* and had gone home. The new arrangements that have been made have not given satisfaction. The little boy, now nearly five years old, who represents the honoured name of Salar Jung, is a personage about whom more than ordinary interest is displayed by natives as well as by Europeans. The deaths of the younger Sir Salar Jung and of his brother Muneer-ul-Mulk have left the family without any direct adult male representative. The family now consists of five ladies, the young boy, and collateral relatives. Of these the next in relation is Nawab Bairam-ud-Dowlah, who is not only connected with the family by blood, but who also married a daughter of the Great Sir Salar Jung. After the death of Muneer-ul-Mulk, the brother of the younger Sir Salar Jung, a Committee of Management was appointed, consisting of Bairam-ud-Dowlah, Raja Sheoraj and Captain Beauclerk. This Committee was directly under His Highness's orders, who reserved to himself the supreme control of the family affairs. This Committee has now been abolished, and in its place a Hindu gentleman, connected with the family of Raja Sheoraj, has been appointed to look after the estates, which are of considerable value, the annual income being about 7 lakhs of rupees. Against this appointment nothing can be said. The officer appointed has a considerable experience of revenue affairs; he belongs to a most respected family, and will no doubt do his best for the advancement of the estate. It would at the same time be advisable that some one be appointed to supervise him who is interested in the affairs of the estate. But in abolishing the Committee of Management, another Hindu, Narsinnha Row has been appointed as guardian of the boy about whom so many hopes centre.

This person is neither fitted by birth nor education to fill such a post, and it is strange that under the new arrangement not only have two Hindus the administrative control of the public and private affairs of this important Mahomedan family, but the only surviving male member of the family connected with it by descent and by marriage is excluded from all share in the management of its affairs. Nawab Bairam-ud-Dowlah is a man against whom no reproach can be made. He is intelligent, enlightened, an excellent English scholar, and clearly should be considered as the head of the family until the young boy reaches years of discretion, and should be authorised to supervise the manager of the estate. The bad impression that has been created is that the new arrangement will have the effect of throwing the Salar Jung family into the back-ground, and that the young boy will not get the chance of qualifying for the position which his birth and his large states entitle him to. We English are not usually sentimental, but there must be few Englishmen who know anything of Indian history who will not have a feeling of affection for the name of Salar Jung. During the last five years the family has had a series of misfortunes. The child who now represents the old honoured name is by no means strong, his infancy has been surrounded by many untoward circumstances, and it seems ominous now that his nearest connections should be removed from any supervision of his household or his public affairs. On the first day of the races the young boy, or Shaibzada, as he is called, was present by command of His Highness, together with his nurse and guardian. The Nizam took some notice of the child, but none of the guardian; and it was generally made the subject of remark that the latter seemed to be entirely out of his element. Yet this is the person with whom the boy will come in daily contact, and who will be responsible for his education. To appoint such a man and to pass over a near relative who is not only qualified but who for some time has taken a leading share in its management, is felt to be an undeserved slight to the family.

Herewith a list of some of the principal recipients of honours at the late Durbar. Sarvar Jung was made a Mulk, and his sons and son-in-law Jungs. Major Afsur Jung and Mahboop Zar Jung were made Dowlahs and their sons Jungs, the Nizam's doctor, the High Court Judge, Hafiz Raja Khan, Suraj-ul-Hasan (Abdul Huk's brother) and the Manager of the Political Office, whose name I forget, were created Jungs, and finally the well known photographer, Lalla Deen Dayal, was made a Raja Bahadur, with an affix signifying "Prince of Painters." The honour awarded to Suraj-ul-Hassan is generally regarded as significant of the manner in which Abdul Huk himself is regarded by the Nizam, and may be taken as a straw showing the way in which the wind is blowing.

Both the football and the polo tournaments are over. The former was won by the Royal Scots after a two days' fight, the first ending in a tie. It was a splendidly fought game, and the result was equally honourable for the victors as for the vanquished. The same with the polo. At the commencement of the tournament the two favourite teams, that of the Hussars (21st) and the Pagah troops. (The Minister's team) had comparatively easy victories; that of the latter over the Gymkhana being a crushing one (14 goals to 2). When the two teams met for the final tie there was great excitement. The ground was crowded with Europeans and natives. It was a very fast and well played game and the teams were splendidly matched. In the first half hour the game stood: Hussars two goals and Pagah one. In the next quarter the Pagah scored and the game stood "two all." In the last quarter there were several good runs and tries, and when half the time was over the Hussars just managed to steal a goal. There was a little luck about this goal, because just as the Pagah Captain, who was well on the ball, was in the act of giving it a back-hander, his pony kicked the ball on with his foreleg and one of the Hussars got it. Only a few minutes now remained before time would be called. The Pagahs made a dash, but it was no good, and time was called amidst great excitement, the fortunate victors yelling with delight and throwing caps and clubs into the air. The cup was a very handsome one of frosted silver, and was made and designed by the local jewellers, Weber and Schenck. The Minister was there each day, and watched the contest with the keenest interest. He was of course chagrined that his team should have lost, but took the defeat like a gentleman and a sportsman. He won the cup last year, and another from the redoubtable 7th three or four years ago.—*Pioneer.*

THE *Pioneer* thinks it is the duty of the British Government to interfere and to see that the guardian of the last descendent of the Salar Jung family is a fit and proper person, and one thoroughly qualified to supervise his education and training. It is clear that an old-fashioned Hindu who has risen from the subordinate ranks, and who knows nothing of the manners and customs of a Mahomedan nobleman's family, is not the person for this place. Captain Beauclerk had the boy's interests and the interests of the family at heart, and was an English gentleman withal. We do not say that his successor should necessarily be an Englishman, though it would, we think, be advisable in many ways; but if he is to be a native he should be one who from birth, position, and education is thoroughly fitted for so responsible a post. To no Indian statesman does England owe a greater debt of gratitude than to the first Sir Salar Jung. The Nizam and the Hyderabad State are even more indebted to him than we are, for he brought the country out of a state of apparently hopeless insolvency to one of prosperity. He may indeed be said to have saved its very existence. Little more than ten years have passed, and the family is now fallen into decay. The last direct representative is a boy of five years of age, and it is our bounden duty to see that every care is taken to ensure his being properly educated and trained for the high position he will some day occupy. Nawab Bairam-ud-Dowlah is, we believe, by his blood and marriage connection, the next heir to the child, and would therefore probably have some reluctance in accepting the delicate post of guardian. He should however, be officially recognised as representing the family until such time as the boy arrives at maturity, and should certainly be allowed a voice in the appointment of so important a person as the guardian. The Viceroy would not be exceeding his powers if he were to call upon the Resident of Hyderabad for a report regarding the arrangements made for the guardianship of a boy who is the last heir to the statesman who in the critical time of '57 saved the Deccan and Southern India from the horrors of the Mutiny.

Holloway's Pills.—The Hour of Danger.—Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent, and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

THE MISERIES OF ROYALTIES.

THERE are but few of us, writes an ex-Attache, who have not at one moment or another of our existence experienced a fleeting pang of envy toward those who are figuratively described as "born on the steps of the throne." There seems at first sight something delightful in being addressed as "Your Majesty," as "Your Royal or Imperial Highness," in feeling yourself superior in rank to nearly everybody around you, and in being in a position to command almost universal deference and subserviency. Besides these there appear to be many other advantages and attractive privileges possessed by members of reigning houses which I have neither time nor space to enumerate here.

Unfortunately, they are nearly all on the surface, and of a character that can only be described as superficial; whereas the drawbacks and disadvantages to which princesses, and in particular princes, are subjected by reason of their birth, though not patent at first, are of a far more deep and serious nature—so much so that we find princes and princesses of the blood bewailing their purple and lamenting that they have not been born as simple bourgeois, or even as mere peasants.

If we are to believe them, the attributes of their rank constitute nothing more nor less than bonds as galling as those of any long-term prisoner. They are bonds that restrict the activity of mind and of body, of speech and of deed, in every direction, which shut them off from all sorts of congenial occupations and associations, and which deprive them of every ambition and healthy object in life.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was wont to describe his lot as nothing more nor less than downright slavery. "I am deprived," he would exclaim, "of nearly every pleasure and satisfaction enjoyed by ordinary mortals. When I visit an exhibition or a show I should like to be able to stop and to inspect when I see anything that interests me, and to be able to pass by when I don't. But, being a prince, I am forced to do just the reverse. I should like to be able to sit down here" (it was in the public square at Coburg that this conversation took place) "just like any one else and to watch the people pass. But, no: they won't let me. They think it necessary to surround me with a kind of cordon the moment I sit down, so as to keep everybody from approaching too close to one of the anointed of the Lord. No matter how strict my incognito when I travel, I always manage to fall into the hands of some functionary or official who recognises me and who considers it to be his bounden duty to pester me with his attentions to constitute himself as my keeper or bear leader, and to prevent me from following my own inclinations. All this etiquette and intricate official machinery by which we are hemmed in are absolutely maddening to any sensible man, such as you or I, and only serve to absolutely crush every sentiment of pleasure, of individuality, and of personal freedom."

The Duke was very far from being alone in this belief. Indeed the only two Royal personages that I have ever known to derive any real enjoyment from all the pomp and ceremony of their surroundings are the present Emperor of Germany and his grandfather, old Kaiser Wilhelm, who was not precisely renowned for his brilliancy of intellect.

His son, Emperor Frederick, on the other hand, was never so happy as when he could drop his Imperial rank and travel about unrecognised, unknown, and seeing life from the level of an ordinary citizen instead of from the altitude of a prince of the blood. And it was just this love of simplicity, this apparent distaste for and disbelief in all the foss and feathers of Royalty, that contributed so much to endear him to his own people and to the world at large. His one aim seemed to be to meet his fellow creatures not as prince to subject, but as man to man, with the addition that he endeavoured by his conduct and deportment to prove himself the better man of the two. And he generally succeeded.

Why was it that the Czar and Czarina were never so happy and contented as during their annual stay at Fredensborg? Because there they were comparatively free from the trammels of officialdom and etiquette, and at liberty to follow out their own inclinations, no matter whether they led the Czar of all the Russians to place himself in the shafts of a carriage and drag his Imperial relatives around the courtyard, to indulge in a boxing match with one of his brothers-in-law, or to play any other kind of boyish prank.

His father-in-law, King Christian, on the other hand, makes periodical stays at Hamburg, where nobody knows him, and where he is able to do exactly as he pleases without any distasteful attentions on the part of the local authorities. He spends his days strolling about in the streets or along the docks, sitting in front of cafes and peeping in at all the theaters and beer gardens of the place, where he occupies the most modest and lowest priced of seats.

King Leopold of Belgium every now and again goes off, either to London or Paris, for the sake of obtaining relief from the official trammels that hamper him in his own dominions, where he feels himself obliged to remain perpetually *en parade*, that is to say, on his good behaviour.

The Empress of Austria's pronounced hatred for court ceremonial and for all the attributes with which, by reason of her rank, she is surrounded at home leads her to avoid Vienna, and in fact the entire Austrian Empire, and to spend her whole time in travelling abroad, especially in places where she can move about as one of the crowd, with no knowledge of her identity on the part of those about her.

The late King Louis of Bavaria was never so happy as when he could get away from Munich and conceal himself under some ordinary name in a cheap boarding-house on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, or that of Geneva; while his two cousins, Prince Rupert and Charles, have both already followed his example. The younger of the two was so eager to escape from the restraint to which he was subjected as being a prince of the blood, that he actually ran away from home a year ago with the intention of making his way to Hamburg, and there shipping before the mast as a common sailor. and it was only due to the fact that he started off with too little money in his pocket and became stranded before he crossed the frontier that his project proved a failure.

Archduke John of Austria, as is well known, preferred to surrender his Imperial rank, his generalship in the army, and all the prerogatives of his birth, and to go to sea as the skipper of a sailing ship laden with cement, rather than to submit to the demands on the part of the Emperor and of the Government that he should refrain from giving expression to his remarkably clear-sighted views on the current topics of the day; and there is one of his brothers who has the same notions of independence, and who, sooner than submit to the exigencies of his rank, has turned his back on Vienna and taken up his permanent abode on one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

I might cite many instances such as these, including the Princess of Wales and her daughters. But I think that I have said enough to show that, whereas there are many of us who would be delighted to be taken for and treated as personages of Royal rank, princes and princesses of the blood are, as a rule, never so happy as when they are mistaken for plain, everyday people.

Of the disadvantage under which members of reigning houses labour in all matters connected with the heart and love, volumes might be written. There are very few cases, indeed, where princes or princesses have been permitted to follow the dictates of their own inclinations in marrying. Considerations of policy and of etiquette predominate and constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the course of true love. There is scarcely a wedded couple among the sovereign houses of Europe who do not enjoy the reputation of having been forced to mate by consideration other than those of mere affection. In some instances princes have preferred to sacrifice their royal rank and attributes to their inclinations, as in the case of Prince Oscar of Sweden, who married one of his mother's maids of honour. But this is an exceptional instance, and in most cases members of reigning houses have preferred either to sacrifice their hearts to the exigencies of their position, or else to impose upon their partners the dubious honour of a morganatic union—a union which debars that one of the two who is of lower rank, as well as the children born to the marriage, from any of the social considerations, rank or fortune of the one who is of Royal rank.

Yet another disadvantage of Royal or Imperial birth is that there is a large and ever-growing number of people who are so strongly opposed to monarchical doctrines that they seem to regard Royalty as an actual disgrace to a man. Really, princes are treated too hard in our day. One moment they are abused because they live in purple and fine linen and do not work, and the next they are assailed because they do undertake work which has been offered to them. Like ordinary people, princes should be judged exclusively on their personal merits and not be condemned because of the accident of their birth.

Their anxiety for work and occupation is comprehensible enough; for, shut off as they are from all sorts of professions, callings, and spheres of activity that are open to us, they are naturally exposed to ennui to an extent of which people of lesser rank can form no idea. Ennui is the course of their existence, the one enemy above all others against which they and their courtiers are forever battling. And if they sometimes indulge in methods for that purpose that may seem to us to be extraordinary and even questionable, we should be indulgent, and take into consideration the many drawbacks and disadvantages which attend Royalty.

REMINISCENCES OF THE CRIMEA.

BY LORD WOLSELEY AND SIR EVELYN WOOD.

To the "United Service Magazine" Lord Wolseley contributes an article entitled "the Old Trenches before Sebastopol Revisited." "On the 23rd of August last," writes Lord Wolseley, "I stood upon the salient of Todsben's Great Redan, which was lit up by the well-remembered glare and hot, brazen yellow of a Crimean autumn sun. I had last seen it in July 1859. How changed was the scene in many respects, and yet how familiar was every turn in every boyau of our trenches as they lay mapped out before me! What a flood of memories filled my brain as I looked southward over the well-remembered Quarries and the other banks and mounds and hollows which are now all that remain of what, some forty years ago, were the batteries and approaches of our right attack. To even the ordinary restless English pleasure-seeker and globe-trotter, the ground between the site of our old camps upon the higher ground up yonder, and the Russian defences, will always be a source of great interest. If he be old enough to remember the ups and downs of public opinion during the course of that eleven months' siege, a visit to Sebastopol will recall much that is now a sorrowful page in our national history.

Among many reminiscences is the following:—There was extremely little earth where our new gabions were erected, and the noise of our picks upon the rock and stones soon attracted hostile attention. The Russians lying down annoyed us all through the night by firing along the ground volleys which inflicted serious loss and considerably retarded the progress of our work. Fortunately for us, there were so many Russians in our front and on our right flank that they could not open a grape fire upon us, lest they should kill their own men. There was a big screen or rifle-pit near us, which I was anxious we should take and hold to cover the working party, but the Field Officer would not hear of it, though from behind if the enemy kept up a very galling fire all night upon us. We had made a shallow trench of from about eighteen inches in some places to two and a half feet at others behind our row of gabions. The men felt that the harder they worked the sooner they would have some fair cover from the close fire they were then exposed to. But, in the twinkling of an eye, all was changed, for with a shrill scream the Russians were upon us. Those of the covering party who were not killed rushed madly in amongst the pick and shovel-men, whom unreasoning panic made her own in an instant, as they rushed wildly for the parallel in rear. I had some difficulty in joining them there, and when I did so, I was not complimentary in what I said to them, for I felt that all the good work we had done during the night would be now destroyed. Stung, I suppose, by my outspoken reproaches, in less time than it takes me to tell this story, these same men who had only just bolted from the enemy swarmed over the parapet of the parallel, without any orders, and with a real, good English cheer charged in among the Russians. It was now their turn to run away, and they did so.

LORD Wolseley pays this tribute to a brave officer—Col. Gordon was a well-known figure to every man in the right attack, where the 21-gun battery had been named after him. Where there were many brave men, he was known to all for his cool, unostentatious courage. Like his namesake and devoted follower, Gen. Charles Gordon, then only a subaltern, he was a deeply religious man. Next to his God came in all his thoughts the intense desire to serve his Queen and country with all that was within him, absolutely indifferent to all other earthly aims. The sailors delighted in him, although he never lauged or even smiled, and seldom spoke to anyone except on matters connected with the work then in hand. During the winter he was prevented by a wound from going to the trenches for a little time. It was a dull period in the history of our siege, and I imagine that the besiged as well as besiegrse were only too glad of a respite from the apparently everlasting thunder of guns and the continued crack of musketry. The sailors missed this strange, gaunt, silent figure, and one was overheard to say to the other: "I have not seen that ere Gordon for some time; I suppose the fire now ain't hot enough for him." Upon the night when the Albanian nearly succeeded in blowing up the magazine in our third parallel, Colonel Gordon—who never carried sword or pistol in the trenches—stood in the narrow passage that ran round a neighbouring traverse, and pelted big stones at every Russian who dared to force a way past him, when, with arm raised in air, in the act of throwing a stone, a bullet passed through the upper arm and then through his side, making in all six distinct holes in his body as it did so. His was a sad end to a noble career, for in a fit of religious depression he died many years afterwards by his own hand, to the intense sorrow of his dear friend, General Charles Gordon, with whom he lived, and regretted by all who knew him. He never had a private enemy.

Especially interesting is Lord Wolseley's remembrance of June 18, when an attack was made on the Redan. "Before the attack we were all in high spirits, and expected success; but a glance at the Russian works, as they swarmed with defenders the moment our signal for the advance was given, told us how futile were our hopes. I stood near Lord Raglan when he ordered the Union Jack to be run up the hastily-improvised flagstaff as the signal for the advance of our storming party. I watched him closely as he calmly stood peering over the parapet, the picture of a high-born English gentleman. In my mind's eye I can now see his armless sleeve and immaculately white waistcoat and well-brushed blue coat. Full of kindness and gentleness to all around him, he set a fine example of coolness under fire that impressed us all." Lord Wolseley is of opinion that no writer upon the Crimean War has dwelt sufficiently upon the extent to which the sufferings of the troops were attributable to a want of fuel for cooking purposes. "It was seldom that our men had their meat thoroughly well cooked, and upon many occasions men ate it raw. If I were asked to single out one amongst the many causes to which our collapse in the Crimea should be especially attributed. I would answer, the want of firewood to cook with." The rest of the paper describes some of the "horrors" that the British soldier had to undergo through the shortcomings of the Home Administration.

Part II. of Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood's description of "The Crimea in 1854 and 1894" is given in the new number of the *Fortnightly*. It describes the charges of the Light Brigade and of Scarlett's Heavies at Balaclava, the fighting at Inkerman, and the awful privations of British officers and men during the tempests of rain, snow, and sleet which came on early in November. Sir Evelyn's exposition of the plan of Balaclava, and of the circumstances which led to the Charge of the Light Brigade, is so plain and clear that the man in the street can understand it. Military readers of today will smile when they think of Scarlett's Heavies moving along the southern side of the Causeway Heights without scouts or flankers, and therefore in ignorance of the Russian cavalry movement on the northern slope. However, the Russians were equally in the dark. Who does not know the result, when Scarlett's attention was drawn to the Russian lance flags?—the instant order, "Left wheel into line," and the dash, at full gallop, of his three hundred troopers into the heart of a mass estimated at three thousand. "To spectators on the upland," writes Sir Evelyn Wood, "Scarlett's little brigade appeared to be engulfed, so greatly were they outflanked on either hand by the enemy." Capt. Nolan, who conveyed Lord Raglan's orders to the Brigadier, made a last effort to make it understood that the orders were not to attack the Russian batteries, but to prevent the Russians from carrying away the guns in the three redoubts they had captured on the Causeway Heights. "The brigade moved forward at a trot. Shortly after it advanced, Capt. Nolan was seen galloping across the front shouting, and pointing to the Causeway Heights with his sword. The brigadier, not realising what Nolan was endeavouring to convey, regarded this as an unwarrantable interference with the direction of the brigade; and Nolan was unable to give any further information for the first shell, bursting just in front of his horse, tore away part of the brave hussar's chest. His horse turning, went back, the dead body remaining for some distance erect in the saddle."

There rode down into "the valley of death" 673 of all ranks, and 195 rode back. "The havoc and confusion wrought amongst the Russian troops are indescribable, and this accounts for the number of our dismounted men who escaped. Several individuals of the leading squadrons dashed on to the banks of the Tchernaya, one officer killing in succession near the river, the wheel, centre, and lead drivers of a gun which the Russians were endeavouring to carry off."

The charge of the Heavies was an "astounding success"; "but the Light Brigade charge—albeit the Russian battery was wrecked, the Russian cavalry driven off the field, and the Russian infantry induced to fall back in squares—was, nevertheless, a glorious failure, since we left the Russians

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE number 13 played an ominous part in Alexander III.'s life. He was the thirteenth Emperor since Peter the Great, and was 13 years on the throne. He ascended on the 13th of March 1881, and was born on the 26th (twice 13) of February. He escaped an outrage on the 13th of March 1887, and his youngest daughter, the Grand Duches Olga, was born of the 13th of June 1882.

Although the Pope is in very good health, and devoting himself with ardour to the reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches, which is being discussed by the conference of Patriarchs, his Holiness has given orders for the preparation of his own tomb. The celebrated sculptor, Signor Maccagneni, has received a commission to set about the work. The monument, which is to be of white Carrara marble, is to be a sarcophagus, on which will repose a lion, with its fore paws resting on the Papal Tiara. To the right there will be a statue of Faith, with a torch in one hand and the Scriptures in the other, and to the left the figure of Truth, the hand laid on the coat of arms of the Pecci family. The Pope directs his remains to be buried in the Basilica of St. John Lateran.

The first personal characteristic of the late Czar to strike those who saw him was his immense personal strength, and it was said that he was the strongest man in his own Empire. The Little Georgia Magnet considered it, we believe, the highest proof of her powers which had ever been given when he failed to lift her from the ground. Uncle Sascha was the delight of all his little nephews and nieces, and indeed, of all the children he came across, and loved a romp with them as much as the veriest schoolboy. Papotchka, as his wife and children always called him, was regularly bullied by the babies, who used to make the Autocrat of eighty millions of men the butt of their small wit, and he seemed to like it too.

It is said that when Pobiedonostseff, the head of Holy Synod, was tutor to the late Czar and his elder brother, then the Czarevitch Nicholas, he made a report which, while highly praising the elder brother, spoke of the chief characteristics of the younger as dulness of intellect and an indulgence in rancour. Pobiedonostseff lived to be the chief adviser of the boy whom he had thus described, and to find out that, however right he might have been in crediting his pupil with the capacity for bearing a grudge, the first part of his estimate of the Prince was nullified by the industry and sense of duty of the Czar.

Russian nobles have long been celebrated for their enlightened patronage of music, and here the Czar shared one the most agreeable qualities of the Muscovite aristocracy. Thus a story is told of an opera of Rubinstein's which incurred the interdict of the Ecclesiastical censorship. Whereon the Czar, hearing of the matter, said he would judge the composition for himself, and having done so, at once removed the interdict. He was not only very fond of visiting the opera, but used to have chamber concerts at the Palace, for the performances of string quartets.

The late Mr. Froude was one of the most genial of hosts (writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian"), and though he could not be called a brilliant conversationalist and did not care to make himself conspicuous in a large gathering, it was delightful to meet him in a confidential mood. At such times he was always ready even to discuss, and this with unconstrained freedom, subjects connected with his more personal controversies, but his courtesy in referring to the more eminent of his opponents was remarkable. I remember asking him if he did not take some credit to himself for having supplied material, if not for having suggested estimates of character, to two of our great poets in the dramas of Queen Mary and Bothwell. For Tennyson he had strong personal affection, and was one of the greatest admirers of his poetry, but he declined to recognise his genius as a dramatist. I remember an amusing story he told me of a reading of "Harold" by the poet himself to a distinguished company of admiring friends. Tennyson had asked Froude's opinion of the play, which, frankly given, was to the effect that it was not dramatic. On this Tennyson invited him to the reading in question, and Mr. Froude gave a humorous account of the enthusiasm of the company, which Tennyson now and then checked by assuming indignation against this man who says the play is not dramatic. I chanced to meet Mr. Froude about the time when public feeling was strongly excited against him with regard to the Carlyle revelations, when, as he said, he received the cold shoulder wherever he went. But, he added, with a meaning smile, I'm terribly impenitent, and on discussing with him the probable result of the verdict of posterity on Carlyle's personal character, I can recall the vigour with which he predicted that the greatness of the man would be universally recognised. His reverence for Carlyle was, in fact, unbounded, and he spoke of him as one of the men whose grandeur was so distinctive that if his whole life were open to the gaze of posterity, the shadows would seem of the faintest.

We note with much satisfaction that Prebendary Webb-Peploe has publicly withdrawn from the Bible Education Council. He considers that the Council has not adhered to the policy which it marked out for itself, which was simply to secure Bible teaching in the schools, and that by issuing a list of approved candidates, judged according to their views upon the Circular, it has broken faith with the public. Mr. Webb-Peploe adds:—"As Mr. Diggle has now pledged his word that neither he nor his friends will attempt to resuscitate the Circular, but that they will honestly uphold the religious education of the children according to the compromise of 1871, as carried out by the Board, for the first 20 years, the Bible Education Council would seem to have attained the object for which it has lately been striving—namely, to secure the non-revival of the Circular; and it might well, therefore, rest on its laurels—and dissolve."

Central and Southern Africa will soon be overrun by the seekers after big game, the approach of the winter season being marked by an unusual number of shooting expeditions. Sir Henry Tichborne and Mr. Seeton-Karr have gone to Berbera, with a view to making excursions in various directions, finally shooting their way back to the coast. To the same destination Prince Boris is bound, with the intention of continuing the exploration he commenced two years ago with the Duc d'Orleans. Other expeditions are rapidly being organised, and those interested in such matters will be glad to hear that Mr. Greenfield, who was badly mauled by a lion in Somaliland, is home again and doing well.

The Siam papers speak hopelessly of the condition of the King of Siam. It appears that His Majesty was so weak and prostrate that he was unable to carry out the usual function of lighting the "sacred candle," when the chief officials presented their annual gift to him. This ceremony is performed every year, and consists of the King lighting with his own hand a large candle at the anniversary of the exact minute of his birth. From this candle the royal augurs profess to be able to accurately predict the future of their king and country. Although every precaution was taken to make the task as easy as possible, the King, to the regret and dismay of the Court, had to depute the office to one of his children.

This is a true story:—The hero, now dead, was known to a large circle of friends as a rarely gifted and transparently honest man. His single weakness was spooks, and nobody was surprised when he joined Madame Blavatsky's society. After a few years he resigned his membership. His reason was a characteristic one. "A fellow's just joined," he confided to an acquintance, "whom know to be a fool."

Mr. Hall Caine, whose recent statements regarding the inferiority of woman attracted some attention, has called down upon his unlucky head a spirited rejoinder from John Strange Winter (Mrs. Stannard). In the comencement of her literary career, Mrs. Stannard says in the "Young Woman," her father died, leaving the family without a penny. She lived far from London and had no friends to help her in the literary world. "Yet before I was thirty, my name was known all over the English-speaking world. I have married, brought children into the world, ruled my house, sold a million and a half of books, kept up an enormous circle of friends, helped several charities and many strugglers both in kind and in influence, have kept my house better than most women, and have a husband and children who worship me and are never really happy unless in my actual presence." "On the other hand," Mrs. Stannard proceeds, "you have Mr. Hall Caine, who is a small, fragile man, who cannot work in London, who, by his own showing, is thoroughly exhausted by the effort of writing a single book, a bundle of nerves and fancies. He began his literary career with an enormous advantage over me. He has a wife to mind his house, and to bolster him up when his nerves get too much for him. I fail to see where his immense superiority over me comes in."

Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, who has just been on a visit to Assisi, met M. Paul Sabatier, whose "Life of St. Francis" was recently published. "You may be sure" (writes Mr. Hughes in the Methodist Times) "I lost no time in making the most of this golden opportunity. We were so sympathetic on main issues that we soon felt like old friends, and I had most delightful and instructive conversation with the brilliant and devout author, who, I am glad to add, is coming to England in the spring."

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.
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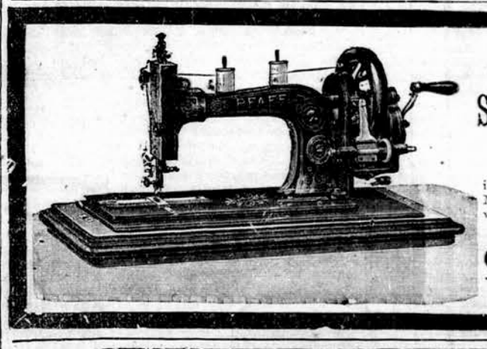
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

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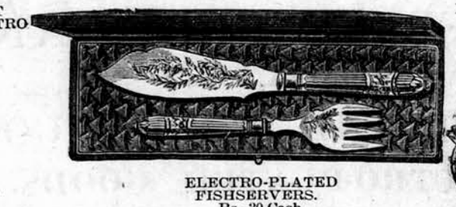

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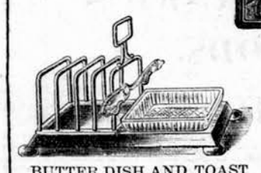

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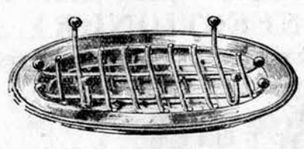

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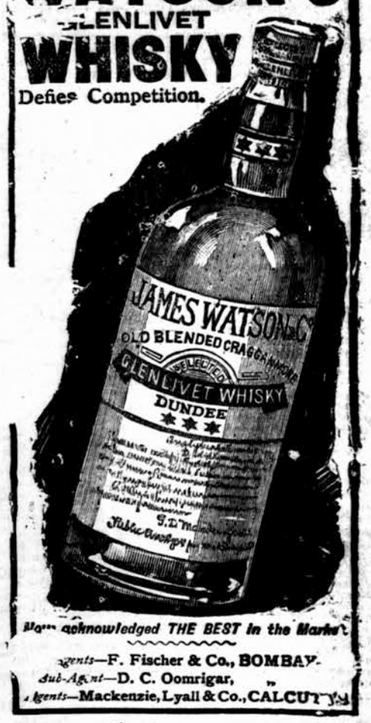

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